G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE BAINBOW. BY MISS AMELIA B. WELBY.

WORK.

Of a ramble I took on one bright afternoon, When my heart was as light as a blossom in June The green earth was moist with the late-fallen shower The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers While a single white cloud, to its haven of rest, On the white wing of peace floated off to the west As I threw back my tresses to eatch the cool breeze,

Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unrolled its soft-timed pinious of purple and gold! It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the earth, And, fair as an angel, it floated all free,
With a wing on the earth, and a wing on the sea.

When they saw the fair ranhow, knet down on the No sweet hymn ascended, no murmur of prayer, yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there; And I beat my young head in devotion and love, Neath the form of an angel that floated above.

I looked on the sky, 'twas suspended in air; If looked on the ocean, the rainbow was there
Thus forming a girdle as brilliant and whole the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my soul Like the wing of the Deity, calmly unfurled, bent from the clouds, and encircled the world.

There are moments in life when the spirit receives Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves; When the folds of the heart in a moment unclose, like the innermost leaves from the heart of the rose and thus, when the rainbow had passed from the aky left my full heart, like the wing of a dove.

The farful migivings that my little friend had prevailed movily with a starting fact. This was my little friend, who appeared absolutely seen move services to undergo. Might be detect the poor woman—and strange, this objects the poor woman—and strange that the would therill your healt, and make the poor woman—and strange that the would not be the poor woman—and strange that the would the poor woman—and strange that the would the poor woman—and strange that the would then the poor woman—and strange that the world were the poor woman—and strange that the world the poor wor

out the slightest notice from any one. I st last addressed a note to Madame Dupont, asking some information as to the hours of stady, and begging that, in consideration of my ill health, she would favor me with a few extra dishes, for which I would very cheerfully pay. The answer was very kind and polite—referring me to the under-teachers for information as to receive it is proper, no, necessary, that children should have the was no order or fixed regulations, and promising me the food I demanded without that there was no order or fixed regulations, said very ediment, the teacher was no order or fixed regulations when that there was no order or fixed regulations when what every child that there was no order or fixed regulations and that there was no order or fixed regulations and that there was no order or fixed regulations and the dishes prepared for the suddenly looked up with a mingled expression of hope and fear, and thus addressed her company which is he suddenly looked up with a mingled expression of hope and fear, and thus addressed her company which is the suddenty looked up with a mingled expression of hope and fear, and thus addressed her company which is the suddenty looked up with a mingled expression of hope and fear, and thus addressed her company which she appeared to do the table to proper, now, necessary, that children should bey, without question, their superiors."

"My child," said this guardian of youth, "it is proper, nay, necessary, that children should bey, without question, their superiors."

The little girl, in presence of her instructions, said very demurely that she had not have the was no order or fixed regulations.

The little girl, in presence of her instructions, said very demurely that she had not have the proper, nay, necessary, that children should bey, without question, their superiors."

The little girl, in presence of her instructions, said very demurely that she had not have the proper, nay necessary, that children should bey, without question, their superiors."

The little

vently prayed for, when she exclaimed, "Oh, that people would learn to think for themselves, and act what they thought." This desire of hers accomplished, and all would be safe. But if any considerable number of the people shall continue to submit to such a degrading ritual, I shall be forced to confess that there is more danger of their liberty being wrecked than I had supposed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WAKING. WASHINGTON, N. H., April 5, 1855. Although you have vigorously, yet manfully der at the glorious victories it has achieved in the Old Granite State, where spurious Democ-

Yours, truly, J. BAILEY. PROSCRIBED.

WATKESHA, WAUKESHA Co., Wis., April 4, 1855.

The new party is rampant here, and the mass

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

who constantly misrepresented them on that subject. But what do they gain by substituting the new for the old parties? An oath is setts, I think the party is made up mostly of free Democrats and Whiga; and in all States, where the Anti-Slavery sentiment prevails, to any extent, the new party will be likely to go for the party.

My faith has hitherto been unlimited in the belief that the people of this country were fully capable of maintaining and improving their liberties, believing that they possessed a sufficient amount of self-respect to preserve in a measure their individuality, and that they would gradually advance, until ultimately they would gradually advance, until ultimately they would arrive at that time which L. M. Child so fervently prayed for, when she exclaimed, "Oh, The Era will live, in spite of its enemies, if the friends of Freedom do their duty; and God

You have, ere this, heard of our State elec-You have, ere this, heard of our State election. It is a glorious result; every one of the members of Congress are as true as steel on the question of Slavery. Let the Slave Power come in what shape it may, they will meet it; and I anticipate that two Senators will be elected equally as true. Can you not give the American Order credit for what good it has done here? This result I am well satisfied could not have been accomplished without the Order. You have gone so far as to recommend Dr. Kittredge; it is simply because you do not know the man as well as his constitution. the Old Granite State, where spurious Democracy has submerged almost every principle of right, and travelled roughshod over the People, without mercy. It was this same Democracy that gave shapeless form to our Congressional districts, whereby it might deprive our nobler spirits from being represented in the national halls.

But, thank God, like Haman, they erected a gallows upon which to expire. In their craft they have been cut off, and other and more noble spirits than could truly represent them have been elected to represent us in one branch of the country of the states. If it becomes Hunker, it will be your work; and after reading your papers of the last six months, I am afraid it is proposed to the country of the last six months, I am afraid it is proposed to the country of the last six months, I am afraid it is proposed to the country of the c per for the last six months, I am afraid it is simply because you two men are not willing that opposition to Slavery shall go on, unless it go on in the track you mark out for it. This Order will either be a battering ram, to kill the old Parties and the Slave Power, or, by the

| The content of the The idea of a secret possible guarded doors and darkened windows, struck me very unfavorably. It looked rather suspicious. I felt somewhat puzzled, but remembering the advice of the old rat in the fable, who said, "I don't much like that white heap I see yonder; it is true it may be meal," &c., I took his advice, and kept at a respectful distance. A lodge of about sixty members was formed in this town; but I am happy to say add at not only one of the number was drawn from the old Liberty party, and they have lost him. He has come out again, with ten others. They all denounce the dark Order in as decisive terms as does Mr. Littlejohn, of New York.

BONT LIKE HINDOOISM.

Monnouth City, Wotter Co., ILL., March 20, 1855.

J. W. Dow.

DONT LIKE HINDOOISM.

Monnouth City, Wotter Co., ILL., March 20, 1856.

The idea of a secret possible transmission of new slave States into the Union, and rather than submit to a dissolution of the Union.

Permit me to say, that your strictures on further extension of Slavery, we will acquised to more remote results; and the Auministration of Jefferson has been endorsed by the masses of the American people, as conducing to the public good. The excitement against foreigners, though overruled, continued for years, and in 1814 the famous "Hartford Federal Convention" put forth the doctrine that "no personnous, and ought to be curtailed; that it is a prolific source of corruption, and appears to be sufficient, when exercised upon a venal Congress, to carry through that body any measure, however iniquitous.

Resolved, That we will oppose, henceforth and forever, the admission of new slave States into the Union, and rather than submit to a further extension of Slavery, we will acquise to the honest but big-tonder the distriction of Jefferson has been endorsed by the masses of the American has been continued for American to the public good. The excitement against foreigners, though overruled, continued for American to a district on present the public good. The secret ended to more remote resu

wilderness, and dies. But he shall be united in his immortal spirit—who can doubt it?—with the child, where he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words "Insomuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855.

OUR CIRCULAR.

Our circular, we are pleased to know, has not fallen altogether on stony ground. We are receiving every day responses indicating renewed life among the friends of Freedom. Some of them are clear-sighted enough to see that half-way, shilly-shally papers, sentimentally Anti-Slavery, but without fixed principles an earnest purpose, and a definite policy, can-not do the work the crisis demands.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have just issued, in advance, a specimer number of the Facts for the People, which we bers, so that they may judge of its quality and its adaptation to general circulation. Let every an order, so that we may know how large an edition to strike off. It will prove a cheap mode of disseminating Anti-Slavery principles.

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A Survey of the Field
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PROSPECTUS

Minth Volume of Abe Mational Era, Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

The National Era is an uncompromising or The National Era is an uncompromising op-ponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an ad-vocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret epmbinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue o and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man.has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactment which requires him to ommit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in

it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetu-ally antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent sysic Parties, not having been formed with a view to the issues raised by the Slave Interest, but being held in thrall by it, so far from present-ing any resistance to its exactions, afford facil-ities for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Liberty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of the Slave Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support to the Republican Movement, so far as its pol has yet been developed—a movement wh

promises to effect such a union.

The National Era, while occupying a decided position in Politics, has amply provided in its Literary Miscellany and News Department for the various wants of the Family. abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, are given every week in its columns; during the sessions of Congress, special attention is devoted to its movements; and it has secured the services of some of the most distinguished

literary writers of the country.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

"We say, and in the most determined and energetic manner—Kansas shall come into this Union with a Constitution recognising Stavery, if she wishes to do so."—Washington Sentinel,

Having settled that point, the editor of the Sentinel should now go and take Sebastopol .-

of Representatives, by a vote of 207 to 111, has adopted an address to the Governor, recom mending the removal of Judge Loring. It has yet to be acted on in the Senate. What has become of the Personal Liberty Bill?

BOUNTY LANDS .- The Commissioner of Per sions has decided, that where the necessary evidence is on file in the pension office, or any other executive office at the seat of Government. a reference in the application to such a state facts will be sufficient. Those, therefore, who have hitherto received part of their 160 acres, need do nothing more than show in their net tions that they are the veritable persons who received the former grants.

sume correctly, that the King of Prussia has ordered the great medal for science and the golden cosmos medal to be presented to Lieutenant Maury, for his wind and current charts. Lieufame than gory conquests could ever bring.

A VENERABLE PREACHER.—The newspap form us that the Rev. Andrew Marshall. pastor of a Baptist Church at San

In the signs of the times, there is o encourage, much to perplex, a great deal t alarm, the friends of liberty.

The new Legislature of Michigan faithfully reflected the spirit and principles of the popular movement that gave it birth. Laws were enacted, to protect the liberties of the citizen against the illegal operation of the Fugitiv Slave Act, and to withhold aid from the business of slave-eatching, by prohibiting the coninement of alleged fugitives in the jails of the state; and resolves were passed, covering the whole ground of opposition to Slavery, and instructing the Senators of Michigan in Congress to vote against the admission of new slave

States and for the repeal of the Black Act.

The Reform Legislature of Maine pursued a similar policy, and a State Convention of the new Party agreed harmoniously upon a com-plete platform of Anti-Slavery principles and

The Anti-Nebraska Legislature of New York has vindicated the "higher law," by electing as Senator the man everywhere spoken against as its most obnoxious representative, and has passed a stringent Prohibitory Law; and, among the measures that are about to pass, are bills, to protect the personal liberties of the citizen, to prohibit the exclusion of colored children from the Common Schools, to amend the Constitution so as to entitle Colored Citizens, without a property qualification, to vote, besides resolutions declaratory of Anti-Slavery principles and policy, and denunciatory of oath-bound, secret political associations

The Massachusetts Legislature, adulte as it is with an Element at war with justice and humanity, and true Americanism, has one, who thinks he can distribute six or more been compelled by the dominant Anti-Slavery copies a month, profitably, promptly send in feeling to elect an Anti-Slavery man to the Senate of the United States, has confirmed the policy of Liquor Prohibition by a new and more rigorous enactment, and, it is presumed that the bills now before it, to guard the rights of citizens against the operation of the Fugi-tive Act, and to prohibit the exclusion of colored children from any of the Public Schools,

will soon be put through both branches. Looking beyond legislation, to popular ac-ion, we see the Administration forces still orne down under the reaction consequent or the Nebraska outrage, in New Hampshire Connecticut, Rhode Island, Iowa, and Wiscon sin. Whatever other influences may have been at work to vitiate the results in these States, we know that few, if any, of the candidate elected, could have been chosen, had they not been understood to be friends of the Anti-Sla ery cause. In Iowa, the Opposition candilates for State Officers are chosen by larger najorities than the Fusion ticket received last August; and in Wisconsin, Judge Cole is lected to the Supreme Bench by a majority of about three thousand. It will be recollected that Judge Cole had pronounced the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional. Judge Crawford his competitor, had conceded its constitution ality. The Milwaukie Free Democrat, of the

"The election of Cole, now no longer doubt "The election of Cole, now no longer doubtful, to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is the third great triumph of Justice and Freedom in Wisconsin, within the last year. The first, was the decision of our Supreme Court, sustaining the first Opinion of Justice Smith, that the Fugitive Slave Act is unconstitutional. The second, was the elec-tion of Charles Durkee to the Senate of the United States. And now the People, in their primary assemblies, by the most solemn forms prescribed by the Constitution, have ratified the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the soil of Wisconsin sacred to Freedom, and the Fugitive Slave Act an outrage upon Freedom and the Constitution. It is the culmina-ting victory of Freemen over the powers of Slavery, Hunkerism, and Rum, and decides the political character of the State, on the issues of Temperance and Freedom."

In Iowa, moreover, the Maine Liquor Lav has been sustained by the popular vote, and the friends of progress will rejoice to learn that even the Catholic Bishop of that State openly used his influence with his charge to secure this result.

All these are encouraging indications; be there is much to perplex and embarrass the friends of Liberty. Look, for example, at Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachu The organization of the Free or Independent Democracy has no longer an existence within their bounds. In Massachusetts and Nev Hampshire, the few members who have not joined the Know Nothings, no longer constitute a party; and in Maine, all are swallowed up in the Republican movement. But there are signs of an approaching fusion among the costtered forces of Hunkariam Prominent leaders of the Old Line Democratic party in Maine are inviting Hunker Whigs to join them, proposing a fair division of the places of hono and trust in the new organization. The Hon Ephraim K. Stuart, in a published letter con

cerning the consultation of the Democratic State Committee in Augusta, Maine, says: " It was agreed that we should extend an in vitation to 15,000 'Straight Whigs,' TO JOIN US UPON THE LEADING ISSUES OF THE DAY. NO issues have been forced upon the great Na-tional Democratic party, and upon these issues it was believed that the 'Straight Whigs,' so called, agreed with us, and that they could here-after act with us, without inconsistency, as a consolidated Democratic party, with its new

consolidated Democratic party, with its new issues. The proposition was not for a union of the party as it stood ten years ago, but as it stands to-day. 'Straight Whigs' are for our country, and for good faith towards all sections of it, however bounded—against secret societies—for religious toleration—against the persecution of foreigners—against Neal Dowism—against the Academy robbery of the State—against land plundering—against all swasteful expenditures by the Government, and wasterul expenditures by the Government, and for a vigorous foreign policy which will protect our commerce, and these are all the vital issues before the public. THEY COMPRISE THE PLATFORM OF THE FRIENDS OF THE

"Upon such a platform it was thought that Senatorial and county tickets should be made up in every county from the ranks of the Democrats and 'Straight Whigs' in just proportions—and it was further agreed, that should the 'Straight Whigs' of the State join us upon the platform proposed, that all appointments ought hereafter to be made in just proportions from the ranks of the Democrats and 'Straight Whigs.' That after this is accomplished, all, the aggregated as belonging to of course, would be regarded as the great National Democratic prin equally good standing."

It is added, that provision was made for calling a State Convention next June. A similar exigency may suggest a similar policy to the Old Line Democracy of New

teadfastly pursued, it is easy to see that Hunkerism would, as we have often said, receive ew lease of life, and come again into power. For, think what we may of the present furor against foreigners and Catholics, there is a magical power in the words Religious Freedom, Op-position to Oath-bound Secret Political Associaions, No Sectarian Tests in Politics, No Rev tenant Maury has carned a prouder and a purer | val of the Alien Laws. The party that shall stand fairly and squarely upon the principles thus announced, will obtain a powerful hold on the public mind. And what a false position will the Anti-Slavery cause then be place Identified with Religious Intolerance the Despotism of the majority-in a word, with

How long could you hold honest, clear-headed Anti-Slavery men in a position so contradic-tory, one in which they would be shorn of all noral power, and bring upon the cause of the Slave the odium of the most disreputable asso-

130000

intions?

If in New Hampshire the Know Nothing Or anization should continue to be Anti-Slavery and to fulfil all the demands of the Anti-Slave Sentiment, it is certain that enough of its Hunker or Pro-Slavery members will unite with the Democratic Party, to secure its ultimate defeat, and then the Anti-Slavery men of that State will have to stagger under the load of Nativism and its mean accessories. If it should prove false to the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, its Anti-Slavery members will be driven the Constitution and the off, and then, either cease to wield any influence, or go to work to form a new organization inder incalculable disadvantages.

"If the Northern Knov Nothings were Abolitionists or Free-Soilers, they would not, as they are accused of doing, seek to discourage the immigration of foreign hordes into this country. They know, as everybody else does, that nine-tenths of the immigrants who land in armies on our shores are Abolitionists; and, if they themselves were Abolitionists, and were looking around them for the most effectual means of promoting Abolitionism, they would hail with joy the coming of these foreign allies, and promote it to the extent of their power. If they were Abolitionists, they would throw no conceivable impediment in the way of the rushing stream by which the foul lake of Abolitionism in this country has received and is received. And what shall be said of Massach The Hunker Democracy is hardly strong enough there to take the first step for a union with the Conservative Whigs. It may be that the Whig leaders themselves may try to reorganize a Whig Party, in the fond hope that it may prove a nucleus for all the elements of opposition to Know Nothingism. Meantime, we hear of the rapid growth of the new organization, styled Know Somethings, and, it is said, many liberal Whigs and Free-Soilers are going with that, for the purpose of breaking up the Ruling Order. What a chaos! How good and evil princi ples are mixed! What strange, unnatural alliances of opposites! Who is not perplexed and

For ourselves, we adhere to our old position We would not only not join the Secret Order but not even co-operate with it. Its principles aims, and modes of action, are fundamentall wrong, and we would have nothing to do with

bewildered?

it. It is not intended to aid the Anti-Slavery Cause, and if, by an over-ruling popular Senti men, it is compelled in some localities to sub serve its interests, it is at the cost of the perma nent character and influence of that Cause Can it be, that among the liberal Free-Soilers Whigs, and Democrats, of those States, there is not enough wisdom and energy to devise and execute some plan for organizing an open, honorable, a manly Party, in favor of Freedom, without regard to color, race, or religion-in favor of Justice to all, native and foreign bornagainst all despotism, whether that of Slavery, or that of a majority, imposing secret, extra-judicial oaths of obedience upon the conscience of the individual—in favor of the divorce of Slavery from the Federal Government, and of the divorce of Anti-Slavery from a bigoted Nativism? Would not such a movement, energetically un-dertaken, fairly presented, perseveringly urged, no matter how great the obstacles might at first appear, soon command the approbation and support of the wise and good? Would it not rescue the many honest men who have been caught in the meshes of the Secret Order? Would it not baffle the conspiracy now on foot among the Hunker Democrats and Whigs in the New England States, to place the Temperance and Anti-Slavery forces in a false position, and, by a general organization on the issues raised by the Know Nothings, prostrate them, as the upholders of Proscription, Bigotry, Anti-Republican Secrecy and Irresponsibility? Can such a movement be long delayed, without insuring this very result? Why should it not begin at once in Massachusetts? Many of the wisest and truest friends of Freedom, Whig,

marks : Democratic, and Independent Democratic, in of our population, the poorer equally with the more wealthy. The desire for stimulants of that State, have had no part or lot in the new organization; they condemn its nature rnd tendencies; they are anxious to see it broken up. are brought up on them, a second nature. It Cannot they trust each other? Cannot they is not to be wondered at that you find many drunkards among them, and that some of them rush into habits of intoxication with a proclivthey not confer with one another, resolve to act ity which nothing seems able to restrain. All the legislation in the world levelled against together, and, in placing Massachusetts in her true position, as a champion of Freedom, show habits, or prevent men from contracting that craving for stimulants which is their certain our friends in other States how they may redeem themselves? Look again at the signs of the times. Alarm-Because Legislation cannot do everything it is no reason that it should do nothing. It

State which has ventured on the measure.

It was thought at first, by many who qu

ioned the policy, that it was the result of

pasmodic effort of the Public Mind, and could

which it is the offspring, gives no signs of ex-

austion. On the contrary, it seems to gather

strength every year, and there can be no doubt

now that the Policy will be fully tested in all

the free States, and in not a few of the slave-

ts ultimate efficacy, why should not all good

itizens unite to give it a fair trial? It is right

o insist that, after all, it is not the only or in-

that to reach and eradicate the principle of

this, we must subject human nature to the dis

cipline of a sound and comprehensive system

f moral and physical hygiene—but this we can

lo, without discountenancing, or interposing

obstacles to, a great and popular movemen

noble in its aim, heroic in its self-denial, and

n itself at once illustrating and strengthening

The New York Evening Post, commenting

mon the causes that breed intemperance, re

ede-that it should fail to cure or even miti-

pate Intemperance in the case of a single indi-

didual, no one can question its efficacy as a

preventive measure. Prevention is easier that

cure. Preliminary moral training will restrain

the growth of vices, which, if suffered to take

root and spring up, while the keepers sleep,

may defy eradication. But, prevention is to

sense, strengthening the moral nature, provi-

ding reasonable employment for the faculties

and suitable gratification for the natural wants

petite or passion. In the common relation

and affairs of life, we continually resort to

this preventive policy, endeavoring to remove

temptations to fraud, to overreaching, to pecu-

lation, to tergiversation, to corruption, in the

ntercourse, whether of relationship or business

The facilities with which strong drink may

be obtained, the attractive accompaniments of the Restaurant, the delicious flavors of its

preparations, have more to do with the manu-

acture of drunkards, than our "bad habits of

iving" generally. The laborer, on his way

home, might not think of relieving his weari-

ness by liquor, did not the tempter stand

in his way, and beckon him to enter; home

his nature. The professional man, seeking

change of excitement, the merchant, exhausted

by his anxieties and labors, the young man,

onging for society, the idler and loafer, find, at

t last it becomes a necessity. These retail

liquor shops are schools of Intemperance Men drink, because it is so easy to get a dram

and the dram is administered so pleasantly

The dram concocter and seller cultivates the

At one blow, break up the whole system of liquor dealing, as now carried on, abolish the

astes, that indulged, make the inebriate.

enjoyments would suffice for all the wants of

between ourselves and others.

the moral energies of the masses.

fallible remedy for the evil of Intemperance

Whatever may be speculative opinion.

holding.

not endure-but, thus far, the Sentiment,

ing indications gather about us. The Secret Order is sweeping over the South, thus far, alnay remove some of the most fruitful cause most without check, and the prospect is, that it drunkenness-and ought it not to try? will knit the Slave States in one phalanx that We recollect the case of a noble man, strong shall dictate our next President. The same n every attribute, but the power to reject the Secret Order, separating itself from the Anti-Circean cup, who labored earnestly, indefati-Slavery sentiment, and appearing in its true gably, triumphantly, for the suppression of character, in Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, and grogshops in his city. Why? On his way her cities in the free States, has effected the nome, the tempter appeared at every corner efeat of the anti-Administration forces, and

suggesting thoughts of what he lusted for, but estored the Hunker Democracy to power, sub abhorred, until iron resolve melted in the fire stituting for the Anti-Slavery issue, the odious of a raging appetite. "Lead me not into sues of Nativism. This is but the beginning emptation," was his motto, and the principle of what may prove a most dangerous reaction that lay at the bottom of his efforts against the should the friends of Freedom suffer themselve retail of intoxicating liquors. It is easy to to be gulled or lulled much longer. say that no legislation could cure the vice of And, is not the Slave Power rallying it his nature, but none knew better than himself, forces for another flagrant outrage? Kanthat legislation would supply aid to his mannood, and strip the enemy against which h truggled, of its most formidable allies. The removal of temptation is the great prin ession of the polls, appointed the judges, and ciple of Prohibition. Now, admit-what we by no means con-

sas has just been overrun by its myrmidons Armed bands of Missourians marched into the Territory on the day of the election, took pos some cases not only prevented Free-Soilers from voting their own ticket, but compelled them, under threats of violence, to vote for proslavery candidates. Shall this wrong be unreressed, this outrage be endured? Shall Kansas be abandoned to Slavery, and finally organized into a slave State? Yes-all this, and more, if your Know Nothing organization is not shivered to atoms, and the People of the North once more aroused to see the real danger that be sought, first, by enlightening the moral threatens the Union and the cause of Free Institutions.

The Administration is not blind. It under-

stands well enough how the political power of of man; and, secondly, by lessening the tempta the free States is weakened by dissensions, how tion to wrong, to the undue indulgence of ap public attention is being drawn off from its pro-slavery outrages, how popular feeling grainst Slavery has been checked and diverted by the new excitement; and, there are mem-bers of it who would avail themselves of this state of sentiment at the North, to leap at once to the great object at which the Slave Power has so long and so pertinaciously aimed—the acquisition of Cuba. Aye—at this moment, peace or war is a question of Cabinet consulta-tion—and there is danger that, by some sud len act of hostility, we may be as unexpectedly involved in a conflict with Spain, as we were with Mexico. While thus threatened with a war to maintain Slavery in Cuba, and to establish its perpetual ascendency on this Continent and the neighboring Islands, are we to fold our hands, and do nothing to resist an organization which not only does not embrace the Question of Slavery, but seeks to sink it under the eight of a miserable clamor against foreign-

ers and Catholics? How long, how long before the Am cople can be united for the destruction of a Power that threatens them with ruin and dis-

In closing this appeal, we beg the attenti of such of our friends as yet remain in the Know Nothing Lodges, to the following editoial from the Louisville (Ky.) Journal. Mr Prentice is a shrewd politician, and concurs in he views taken by Messrs. Flournoy, Daniel and Smith, of Virginia. He is answering the charge made by Southern Administration paers, that the Know Nothings at the North are

ing party of the North may have to answer for, nere or hereafter, A bolitionism is not one of them. Undoubtedly there are Abolitionists among them, and undoubtedly in some few localities at wholesale, and keep them in their houses, or. What is there in all this that a Christian

party of if this were done in some cases, it would not should shrink from upon the great Slavery issues, than any other party in that section has ever been known to be. Its strong efforts to nationalize itself, by sinking the Slavery agitation, so as to be able to harmonize with the Know Nothingism of the South, have been and still continue to be very great, and the degree of its success is cheering to the entire patriotism of the nation. If the Slavery agitation is destined ever to be allayed, that mighty work is certainly to be accomplished by what is called the American party, which, alive and active everywhere around us, will be,

alive and active everywhere around us, will be to say the least, exceedingly difficult, there are several consequences which we may be certain will follow. The use of other stimulants wil will follow. The use of other stimulants will be very greatly increased; strong narcotics will supply the place of spirits and wine; more strong tea and coffee will be consumed; there will be more tobacco-chewing and smoking; and the use of opium, one of the worst and most dreadful forms of intemperance, and one, the practice of which may be indulged with most secresy, will become more prevalent."

Of course this can have no application to the most numerous class of persons in which the most numerous class of persons, in which no such craving for stimulants exists, and who

by the policy of prohibition will be saved, to a great extent, from the danger of contracting it. Nor is it so generally applicable to other ing stream by which the foul lake of Abolitionism in this country has received and is receiving its chief supply. They would stretch forth their arms to the people of foreign lands, all of whom are Abolitionists, to come over and aid in the destruction of Slavery. To say that the American party is an Abolition party, and that it is struggling at the same time to shut out the tremendous tide of foreign Abolitionists setting upon our shores, is nothing less than a monstrous absurdity." cases as the Post supposes. The habitual use of spirituous liquors quickens the sensibility renders it irritable, and leads to the consump tion of other stimulants. The man who drinks will be more apt to smoke and chew, or us narcotics in a powerful form, than he who neve drinks, for strong doses are required to sooth his aggravated irritability. Abstinence from them, where the system has not undergone radical morbid change, may for a short time APPETITE FOR STIMULANTS-POLICY OF induce the desire for something to supply their place, but Nature will soon resume its sway. A Prohibitory Liquor Law has been enacted restore the equilibrium of the nervous system and the result will be, a diminution or extino all the free States, except New Jersey, Penntion of the craving for stimulants; in other vania, California, and Wisconsin. In New words, the correction of the slight functional ersey, a bill was recently carried in the House, derangement, occasioned by a bad habit. The out lost, by one majority, in the Senate. In Pennsylvania, a bill has passed the Legislature, man who has become radically diseased by rum-drinking, if deprived of his customs o suppress the license system. The Wiscon sin Legislature passed a bill twice, but twice it stimulus, may resort in desperation to opium or any other deadly narcotic; but he is rathe was vetoed by the Governor. In California, a strong movement is on foot to secure a similar a subject for the physician than legislator. The policy of the State must not be regulated t act. Delaware, we believe, is the only slave

suit his abnormal condition, but to prevent it. After all, let us not forget that there are causes of intemperance that no legislation can ach-causes that can be reached only by studying the laws of man's physical and moral ature, and by training both in obedience to true and comprehensive system of hygiene. "The friends of the law," says the Post,

even if they succeed by its means in putting an end to the general use of alcoholic beverages, may find at last that the real work of ten erance is yet to be begun, and that somethin ore than a statute making a certain trade cor aband, is required to recover a people from sickly habits of excess, dangerous to moral and destructive of the physical perfection of the race, and to form it to habits of a healthful noderation in the enjoyments of life.

Begin at the beginning. Take the infant at he start, and regulate its food, clothing, ablutions, according to the laws of health. Bathe every day in cold water, and pay as much tention to its skin as the groom does to the oat of his horse. Leave its vital organs ample room for vigorous motion. Do not superede the healthful action of the skin by too much clothing, substituting artificial for natural heat. Give the child plenty of fresh air. and out-door exercise. Do not stimulate its intellect by hot-bed processes of instruction Addict it to the use of tea and coffee no soone than to the use of opium. Do not generate ar inflammatory diathesis, by giving it much meat, and that, two or three times a day. Avoid a him with great kindness, as entitled to all and nobody doubted, was to raise money to buy orable alike to Congress and the artist, was due great quantity of concentrated nutriment, such confidence, insinuating that his short-comings the freedom of a poor slave woman; and the to the timely and graceful action of with well-made corn bread, and good vegetables. Regulate its hours of sleeping and wa- to as fathers in the Democratic party. About house, one whipped, twenty fined \$5.58 each, king so as to secure it ample time for renewing the forces of its nature, and for a full, healthful development of the physical system. Train it to habits of self-control and regularity, and Estrampes. The heavens became overcast; Now, if there be a meaner transaction than fer no social reasons to prevail on you to allow the boy or girl to launch out into the gayeties of adult age before they have adult energy to

ts social life and enjoyments, than the coffehouse or ball-room. Set an example of mode ation: do not magnify mammon as the chief good: repress the haste to grow rich, the curse of American life. Finally, from first to last, oster and strengthen the Religious Sentimen the highest, most ennobling, most commanding, element in human nature. Would a family of children thus educated need factitious means to preserve them temperate in adult

Education is not everything, cannot acco olish everything; but nearly all our one-sided fragmentary projects of reform for men, ar cessitated by the criminal, ill-judged, or reckless training of children.

DELICATE SENSIBILITY.

The reverned gentleman who edites the Meth odist Protestant, in Baltimore, must possess remarkably delicate organization. In a late number of his paper, appeared the following humble apology to the slaveholders: "SLAVE AUCTION IN JAVA."

"A brief article, with this head, appears of the fourth page of our paper this week. It is of a class of articles we never select, becaus they are very often manfactured by paragraphists for a purpose, and are not reliable. It was the paragraphists for a purpose, and are not reliable. able substitute until the outside form was wo ed off, and are therefore not responsible for We reprint the "objectionable substitute." After reading it, some may be inclined

think that the printer should be the editor. "SLAVE AUCTION IN JAVA. "The following is taken from a Dutch newspaper, published in Java. The article is dated drisee, district of Sourabaya, Island of Java,

touching scene. In the market-place of Grises, a slave family, consisting of father, mother, and eight children, from three to fourteen years of age, were to be publicly and unreservedly age, were to be publicly and unreservedly sold by auction. They had been the property of a deceased Dutch widow lady, who had always treated them with the greatest kindness: thus they were deeply grieved at being obliged to pass into the hands of a new master, and they gave expression to their great affliction by tears and solve.

" The public crier put them up at 6,000 flornone would buy. Then the father of this slave family, availing himself of the privilege granted by law to slaves put up to sale at public auction, offered himself five florins, and at the must know that the pull of run? They must know that the heliconer with the heliconer and the property of the pull of run? every turn, some Restaurant, where every art splied to make strong drink a luxury, until ed by law to slaves put up to sale at public auction, offered himself five florins, and at the same time, throwing himself on his knees, he besought the spectators not to make a higher bid. Not a word was spoken; a silence of a few moments ensued, and the entire family was adjudged to have been unreservedly sold to it-

elf.
"It would be difficult to describe the joy groggeries, let men, in their daily occupations and walks, be exempted from all artificial temptations to strong drink, and it is easy to see how the ranks of the Intemperate must be thinned for want of fresh recruits. The hundreds of thousands who now drink, not from the force of a morbid appetite, but just because the dram is accessible, pleasant, and social, would not take the trouble to buy liquors at wholesale, and keep them in their houses or.

which should overwhelm us with shame. The ation of Java is in advance of the civiliza

THE FORAY IN KANSAS.

We are yet without the details of the late foray of Slavery in Kansas. It is currently re orted, and thus far not denied, that armed ands of Missourians, regularly organized, pro seeded to Kansas on the day of the election, ook possession of the polls, thrust aside the udges duly appointed and sworn to reject illegal votes, chose their own judges, and then not only voted themselves, but compelled others to rote for their candidates. All our advices from Kansas previous to the election had prepared us for this result.

pect from the Administration? Col. Davis, who is as anxious as anybody else to plant Slavery in the Territory, is at the head of the War Department; and is it to be expected that he will order a detachment of United States troops to protect Kansas against invasion from Misouri? We have no hope of this Administration. The People of the free States must rely upon themselves. Let them crowd into the l'erritory in such numbers as shall hereafter ender a repetition of this violence impossible. The Painesville (O.) Telegraph says:

"Not long since, 1,500 emigrants for Kansas and Nebraska, mostly for Kansas, passed through Toledo in one train. Two steamers arrived, from Cincinaati, in St. Louis, on the arrived, from Cincinsati, in St. Louis, 20th ult., with 600 for the land of prom he 26th ult. there were 1,100 in Chic ing for trains to carry them through. Two new Territories. Reports from every thorough fare leading west are filled with the almost

few hundred peaceful men, women, and children; but when a few thousand sturdy farmers from the West, who know how to use the rifle as well as the axe, have established themselves in Kansas, they will protect themselves by means that the bowie knife gentry understand. There is another matter. Let the free State

emigrants avoid dissensions among themselves. In the face of such an enemy as they have to contend with, it is madness to be quarrelling about titles and land sites and monopolies Let them first combine their forces te defeat the common enemy, and then settle their internal difficulties as they can.

CUBA-RUMORS OF WAR.

There can be no doubt that in the manage ment of the mission of Mr. Soulé, the counsels of Mr. Marcy were preponderant; and the impression conveyed by the published correpondence relating to it is, that his influence ultimately was exerted to effect a peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. Since the return of Mr. Soulé, a change seems to have seems to have seems to have seems to have seems to the seems to t taken place at headquarters. That gentleman, it is understood, while in Washington, frequently visited the President, appeared to be merous benevolent societies of this city. The on the most friendly terms with him, spoke of object of the much abused people, as was shown, that the order referred to by the Star, so hor the counsels of men who had been looked up thus assembling, four were sent to the work this time, as if to forward the purposes of Mr. or in the aggregate \$111.60, more than three Soule, occurred the "Eldorado outrage," the times the amount named as contributed to the arrest of Mr. Thompson, and the execution of redemption of the poor woman. as it begins to feel the tastes of maturity, suf- the "organ" thundered vengeance every day; and it began to be rumored that the Cabinet was in commotion, its counsels divided, and that the President, so long amenable to Mr. protect them. Make home more attractive, for Marcy, was inclining to the war faction: on one side, Marcy, Cushing, and Guthrie, stood for peace, on the other, Davis and Dobbin cried out for war. Then followed an announcement from the Union that Commodore McAuley had started for Philadelphia, to assume the command of the steamer San Jacinto, and proceed forthwith to the Gulf, with instructions from the President himself, who, it is said, has at last assumed the responsibility of enforcing, by a summary procedure, respect for our rights. What is the nature of these instructions? Is the Commodore to demand satisfaction from the Cuban authorities for the alleged rages," and, in the event of refusal, to homhard Havana? Is he to blow up the Spanish vessel that has been making too free with ou merchantmen? Or, is he to give notice that on the first repetition of such impertinence he will take instant and summary vengeance? What a commentary is all this upon the irre

What a commentary is all this upon the irresponsible nature of our Executive Power!

Does not every one see that the whole question of peace or war between this country on one side, and Spain, France, and England, on the other, now depends upon the decision of one man, who is to retire to private life in less than two years, and will then be recognised only as a commonplace politician? Yes, the rash decision of this ordinary person, who, if now a private citizen, would possess not a single attribute of character to distinguish him among the masses, may plunge a nation of twenty-four millions of freemen into a war for Slavery—a war, which in its ultimate results

Powers, are as follows:

"1. Their Governments, being of accord that it is necessary to abolish the exclusive protectorate exercised by Russia over Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, and in future to place under the collective guaranty of the Five Powers the privileges secured by the Sultans to those provinces, as dependencies of their empire, have agreed, and do agree, that none of the treaties between Russia and the Porte, bearing reference to the said provinces, can be in force when peace is concluded, and that the arrangements to be made in respect to them shall ultimately be such as to be in full and entire accordance with the rights of the Suzerain power, with those of the three principalities, and with the general interests of Europe. Slavery—a war, which in its ultimate results might blast our reputation, destroy our commerce, subvert our Union, and overwhelm us in irretrievable ruin. In himself he has not the nerve to venture upon so dread a measure, to contemplate consequences so frightful; but he yields to the influences around him, and acts under the domination of a will mightier only. At all events, the free pavigation of the Danube all the development of which it is capable, it would be proper (convenable) that the Lower Danube, beginning from the point at which it becomes common to the two States bordering on it, should no longer be subjected to the territorial jurisdiction which exists, in virtue of the 3d article of the treaty of Adrian-Slavery-a war, which in its ultimate results acts under the domination of a will mightier than his own. If we are to have so infernal a war as this, it will be the work of Jefferson Davis, representing and enforcing the voracious ambition of the Slave Power. This is the Power, which in its mad lust for supremacy, would defy the execrations of mankind and the

servative journals of the country are alarmed. and bewail most piteously what they regard as Russia: ving the country on to the gulf of ruin? They must know that the belligerent policy of the Administration in relation to Cuba, is dictated by the Slave Interest. No other Interest demands the annexation of the island; no other would be wicked and shameless enough to insist upon its piratical seizure. Why do they not proclaim the fact to the country, and array Public Sentiment against this diabolical Ele-ment of Misrale, and Mischief, and Ruin? It is by the unworthy, habitual acquiescence of such journals, and of what is called the Conservatism of the country, in its usurpations, that it has grown to such a pitch of audacity, as now to require twenty-four millions of freemen, professing the faith of the Prince of Peace, and the creed of Democracy, to embark in a piratical war for the propagation and eternization of Slavery.

The Black Sea, offering in Shortly street, some gentiemen came to my characteristics. The Burnet of the Czar having no power than the return to evacuate the Russian territory. The my face away toward the wall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of them came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall. Some one of the came into the room and bent over my toward the vall of the came into the room and the cam

THE SLAVE CODE IN WASHINGTON.

is shameful that the Capital City of a Republic, which, among its twenty-seven millions of People, contains only about three hundred thousand slaveholders, should yet be cursed with a mean and detestable Slave Code. We who live in the District cannot abolish or alter it. Congress, so long ago as 1802, adopted it from Maryland, just as it had come down from a rude and ignorant band of adventurers, and Congress has kept it alive ever since. For half century, although a majority of its members have come from the free States, no serious movement has been made to alter a barbarous code, of two centuries standing.

As one illustration of its brutality, we publish the following account of a recent occurrence, taken from the Evening Star of this city. tradictory position of the member:

us for this result.

It is now said that Governor Reeder will not grant certificates to the elected, but will treat the election as a nullity, and forthwith proceed to Washington, to lay the matter before the Executive. The pro-slavery party is in arms, and swears he shall not leave the Territory alive. But should he do what it is said he proposes, what good could he accomplish? What aid in securing the right of self-government to the real People of Kansas can he expected to the territory and the definitions? Coll Design the form the Evening Star of this city.

"The Washington Star says that the great caused in the city of magnificent distances, by the discovery of the fact that a number of colored people, most of them masters, how can he 'stand by it and defend it with his life's blood?' Has he no sympathy with the masters, their wives, and their sons free, and all of good character, had been detected holding a private meeting, the principal object of which appears to have been to raise money to purchase the freedom of a young Mr. Sollers by no means stands alone in Mary woman whom her owner was willing to sell. The Star gives the following account of this terrible affair:

"The entire party were, without ceremony, escorted to the watch-house. They presented the angle of the fact that a number of colored people, most of them masters, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers, how can he 'stand by it and defend it makers,

scorted to the watch-house. They presented the pectacle, not of a company of loafers, but aprently genteel colored men.
"The law was read to them which prohibits

free or slave blacks and mulattoes from assem-bling unlawfully or meeting secret; the smallest bling unlawfully or meeting secret; the smallest fine for which offence is five dollars. The mu-nicipal statute likewise subjects police officers to a fine of fifty dollars, in the event of their fail-ing to enter and break up such associations. "Being asked whether they had anything to say, one of the blacks requested the examina-tion of certain books which he placed on the desk, which consisted of the Holy Bible, Sen-

eca's Morals, and Life in Earnest. Among the private papers was one in the form of subscrip-tion for the purchase of a slave woman named Eliza Howard, the value set on her by her own Eliza Howard, the value set on her by her owner being \$650.

"To the liberating fund, Hon. Gerrit Smith paid \$30, and the Hon. W. H. Seward \$5; Hon. J. R. Giddings was 'down' for \$1, but the cash was not paid. Several of our respectable citizens had likewise contributed. There were

scraps of poetry in manuscript, including 'The Lone Indian's Dream,' and the printed constitution of a society called 'The Daughters of Jerusalem,' similar to the one the 'colored folks' have in Richmond, Va., the object of which, as stated in the preamble, is to 'relieve the sick and bury the dead.' The contents of a paper box was also examined by the captain. of sets of handsome regalia fo officers of the society.

"At the suggestion of an officer, the negroes, twenty-four of them in number, were severally searched, each one in turn going down stairs

for that purpose; but nothing tending to implicate them in crime was found on their persons.

"According to their own statement, they had met for benevolent purposes.

"Some of them were released last night, and

the other cases were disposed of this morning. The following are the names of the persons ar-"Slaves—Walter Clements, Charles Mason Richard Henry Sanders, and Joseph Jones.

"Free—James Williams, Joseph Johnson,
John E. Bennett, Chester Taylor, Charles Brown,

James Curtis, Henry Dunlap, William Simonds George W. Gaines, Lewis Norton, Daniel Wil liams, Peter Hempsley, Aaron Jones, Reuben Boss, Edmund Duckett, George Sands, James

There was no more secrecy in this meeting than in the private meetings of any of the nu- ican Sculptor and his first patron.

this on record, we should like it pointed out. How long shall a code, which authorizes and mjoins such acts, be suffered to disgrace the ity and the nation. There is not an American citizen who is not implicated in the guilt of its naintenance. We hope the subject will be brought to the notice of the next Congress.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There have been two arrivals since our last ssue—the Steamer Washington, from Havre and Southampton, and the Cunard Steamer America, from Liverpool, with the latest intelligence, which is up to the 31st March.

Nothing decisive, either in relation to war o peace, has taken place. The condition of the allied armies in the Crimea is improving, and the Western Powers betray no relaxation of purpose or effort, in forwarding supplies and The Conference at Vienna, it is understood

has agreed as to the first two points, which, according to the Memorandum of the Allied

ople. At all events, the free navigation of the Danube would not be secured, unless it should not be secured, unless it should not be secured. be placed under the control of a 'syndical' au-thority invested with the necessary powers for destroying the obstacles now existing at the mouths of the river, or such as may subse-The third point is the most difficult one, and

retributions of God, in the pursuit of its detestable object.

The National Intelligencer and other Confollowing is the text of it, both according to leave the school, and go out into the world. able object.

render the prospects for peace uncertain. The
The National Intelligencer and other Confollowing is the text of it, both according to

The Allies, it is stated, did not insist upo the demolition of Sebastopol, but the reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea, offering in

and thus put an end to the Conference, or return the demand, with a counter project. A decisive success gained by one or the other of the contending armies, would put an end to the Conference, or quicken its proceed.

Mr. Sollers, a member of Congress from Maryland, to correct an impression that he had wrote to the Sentinel, that what he did say was this: "Slavery was a curse in some sections not to the slave, but to the master, and that in his section he would stand by it and defend it with his life's blood." The Latheran Observer, printed in Baltimore,

takes occasion to expose and rebuke the con-

and fasten upon masters and their families, and all their posterity, that which they regard as a 'curse.' The rebuke administered by the Observer in

richly deserved, but does the reverend editor of that paper think that Slavery is no curse to the slave? Suppose that Slavery continually exerted a beneficial influence over the slaves-making them happy and contented, moral and intelligent, self-relying and inventive, thrifty, industrious, and productive, chaste, polite, orderly, and loyal, how could it be a curse to the masters? A relation so abounding in good to the inferior, could not work evil to the superior, for in the general content, order, intelligence, refinement, stability, and wealth, produced, he would necessarily participate.

Why, then, is Slavery a curse to the master? Because it is inherently wrong, flagrantly in conflict with the laws of human nature: and for this reason, too, it is a curse to the slave. A man, and imposes upon another the necessity of implicit obedience, which makes one man the property of another, contains the seed of death to both, and to the society in which it prevails. Is it not true, friend of the Observer?

HIRAM POWERS

To-day, at noon, in the sanctum of the Star. a fine bottle of Longworth's "Sparkling Cataw-ba" was duly opened and disposed of in con-pliment to our absent fellow-citizen Hiram Powers. At the same moment, Mr. Powers was to have opened one of the same sort in his studio in Rome, in compliment to his many friends of the American press who aided him in getting the order given to him by Congress at its last session. His old friend and patron, Nicholas session. His old friend and parton, Aicnoiss Longworth, of Cincinnati, ever mindful of the fame and fortune of our talented countryman, kindly sent us the wine through the hands of S. York At Lee, Esq.; and has, we presume, paid a like compliment to-day to all the editori-al admirers of the genius of Powers in Wash

The early recognition of the genius of Powers by Mr. Longworth, and the timely aid he rendered him, are as honorable to him as his horticultural enterprise. Let us assure him that the token of his courtesy to the Press, so gracefully tendered, was not needed to quicken our cordial wishes for the welfers of the Amer

In this connection, it should be remembered,

THE MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE.

We have already alluded to this subject, but t is not unworthy a little further attention. We regret that we are not yet in possession of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Investigating Committee: but we have evidence enough to know that the proceedings of the latter-named body were as infamous as its appointment by the

Legislature was contemptible. A committee of seven was appointed to visit, we believe, all the boarding schools of th State, but no one, and especially no one of the committee, thought of the extension of their duties to other institutions than those belongng to the Roman Catholic Church; and, ac cordingly, we find the committee of seven, who might possibly be in the performance of a renctant duty, traversing the State, first in one direction, and then in another, attended by volunteer spies and terriers, in earnest search of the iniquities their own impure imaginations had conjured up as pertaining to the schools in which the daughters of many of the most worthy men in the land are placed, to receive their

ntellectual, moral, and religious training. We would doubt the existence of the honest suspicions of these committee men, respecting

A committee of seven, with their nine or ten congenial parasites, started off by railroad, breakfasting, supping, dining, wining, and lodging, at the expense of the Commonwealth, and, t is more than intimated, having even worse company than themselves along, and reckoned mong their retinue!

The climax of this committee's labors and follies was its visit to the school at Roxbury. Let us quote a few extracts from the testimo ny in relation to this affair :

"Sister Mary Joseph was next called, and testified—I was disturbed in my devotions in the chapel, and as I was about to leave in alarm, following is the text of it, both according to the interpretation of the Allies, and of that of Russia:

and if I was contented to stay there? I replied that I was. I declined further conversation with him there, and went into the entry, whither the gentleman followed me; he then repeated his questions, asking me if I should not like to go to Montreal and stop a while. I told him again that I did not wish to do so. He then took hold of the rosary which I wore, and asked me what was the meaning of that. I took it me what was the meaning of and explained its use.
"On being asked if she could recognise the

gentleman, the witness replied that she could; Mr. Hiss, of Boston, was called, when the wit-ness declared that he was the gentleman refer-"Miss Caroline Crabb was next called, and

After the gentleme talking in a loud voi The Lady Superior tified that she led th rooms adjoining the and mentioned that chamber; but into ber the committee er At a subsequent s inquiry into the cond Mr. Hale charged name of a female re Hotel at Lowell, w that place, and with ing to the State. lenied the charge, the female, but sul seen her at the hote red to the Legislat We repeat, that for the report of the digest of the evider

NO. 43:

tory of the meanes in the annals of Am A FREE GOSPEL following paragraph published at Danvil native-born Ken there, has steadfas highly respected for and his courageous Rev. J. G. Fee .-

was figuring at Crab We published, week of a public meeting of subsequent event Louisville Courser w "The citizens the desist from his in felt it his duty to pre tinue. This very na the people, and about visit. They immedia catching his horse, the it, they put Fee's harrefused so to do, put he dhim for Madison of To the Editor of the

Our election is over general result. But there are not a few who have contributed of Hunkerdom here, of our victory. But In the mean time, we battle was not for the day, rather than fetched, and for whice ing of some of the lear ment, "not one-fifth care the snap of a fir fidently do, upon the the people to have de issues raised b much more perma have been such a vi expect, the Era to of flinching champion But don't, sir, pray of

prepared to see recon always regretted that tain that bold and m at the time of the pass sas and Nebraska bill regret that his place i who, although he may ertheless prove himsel As to the n first took the same correspondent; but, hat he did not acqu icy, and was not no

men who will con platform, as was the The idea of supporting ting upon the platfor prepared to see recor

desired his election we oppose the electi who, if "run upon a NEW HAMPSHIE Politics for

To the Editor of the

RAYMOND,

As New Hampsh s latterly it has trie dents, some account Fifty years ago, J was in power, and he popular and successfued. Many States tha first election, became In 1805, this State Governor. For the candidate of the Fed For three years, end during the second wa eralists were again in 1827, inclusive, the Then, in 1823, the Fermula of the second was a se supporter of his, and h Administrations of the ceeded. From the in the party called Repu Democratic. In 1846, again here, by opposin a Representative in Cothe annexation of Text Governor and Market Proposition of the content dovernor, and Mr. Ha erty parties, was chose term. The next year, ed, and continued till I

years, was Isaac Hill.
the New Hampshire I
was a zealous Repub
and had much tact as
cr. His influence for
after the election of Ja
Mr. Hill Mr. Hill was selected f lers of the Treasury, buthe U. S. Senate. The he resigned, in 1836, to ernor of this State, to wand which he held thre The Democracy of N rate hostility to t Anti-Slavery meetings. ter at such a meeting gaged in prayer. It degation in Congress to tition, and to stiffe debt dom have been slande abused, by its political politician. Prominent myor all its plans as they were called Even Isa

ernor, was read out of defeated in 1846, he we out any confession on Among the specimer fairness, may be name the State. The Legisla State into Congression ded, two or t ct, and the numbers ame in each of

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After the gentlemen left the room, I heard them talking in a loud voice to the Superior.

The Lady Superior was again called, and testified that she led the committee into one of the rooms adjoining the chamber of the sick girl, and mentioned that the sick girl was in the next chamber; but into the other adjoining chamber the committee entered of their own accord."

At a subsequent session of the committee of inquiry into the conduct of the first committee, Mr. Hale charged Mr. Hiss with having the Mr. Hale charged Mr. Hiss with having the ame of a female registered in the Washington Hotel at Lowell, when the committee visited hat place, and with charging her night's lode ing to the State. Mr. Hiss at first positively denied the charge, or knowing anything about the female, but subsequently admitted having seen her at the hotel. This matter was referred to the Legislature, for further investigation.

We repeat, that we shall look with anxiety for the report of the Legislative Committee; but if it shall not prove satisfactory, a complete digest of the evidence will soon reveal the history of the meanest inquisition ever recorded in the annals of American legislation.

A FREE GOSPEL PROSCRIBED.—We copy the following paragraph from the Kentucky Tribune, published at Danville, Kentucky. Mr. Fee is a native-born Kentuckian, has always lived ing to the State. Mr. Hiss at first positively

native-born Kentuckian, has always lived there, has steadfastly and boldly labored for Emancipation among his own people and his own kin for the last eighteen years, and is highly respected for his piety, his philanthropy, and his courageous self-devotion.

Rev. J. G. Fee. This notorious Abolitionis We published, week before last, the proceedings of a public meeting held in regard to him, and subsequent events, the correspondent of the outsville Courier writes as follows:

"The citizens thought this state of affairs

would never do, and consequently appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Fee, and request him commutee to wait on air. Fee, and request him to desist from his incendiary proceedings. But Mr. Fee was artful and headstrong. He said he felt it his duty to preach, and so he would continue. This very naturally aroused the fire of the people, and about forty citizens paid Fee s risit. They immediately went to work, first catching his horse, then saddling and bridling it, they put Fee's hat on his head, he having refused so to do, put him on his horse, and started him for Madison county, where he resides."

WOLFBORO', N. H., April 1, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

Our election is over, and you are aware of the eneral result. But the end is not vet. Indeed there are not a few misgivings among those who have contributed largely to the overthrow Hunkerdom here, as to the results in detail our victory. But we will hope for the best. the mean time, we can but regret that the he day, rather than upon a question so far-etched, and for which, according to the showog of some of the leading men of the new move ment, "not one-fifth of the Order in the State care the snap of a finger." Relying, as we confidently do, upon the virtue and intelligence of the people to have defeated the old Thugs upon the issues raised by the Administration, how much more permanent and satisfactory would have been such a victory! If, however, we are to suffer for our folly, we hope to learn wisdom

espect, the Era to continue the able and un-flinching champion of the "rights of man." But don't, sir, pray don't counsel us to support But don't, sir, pray don't counsel us to support men who will consent to run upon a pro-slavery platform, as was the case with Dr. Kittradge. The idea of supporting the candidate and "spitting upon the platform," is one we were not prepared to see recommended by the Era. We always regretted that the Doctor did not maintain that bold and manly position he assumed at the time of the passage of the nefarious Kansas and Nebraska bill. But as it is, we cannot prepare that his place is to be supplied by a man regret that his place is to be supplied by a man who, although he may not be brilliant, will nev-

As to the nomination of Dr. Kittredge, we at but took the same view of it in the Era as our respondent; but, being subsequently assured hat he did not acquiesce in the Nebraska poley, and was not nominated on that ground, we esired his election. Most emphatically should we oppose the election of any man, no matter tho, if "run upon a pro-slavery platform." Ed. Era.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics for half a century. RAYMOND, N. H., April 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: As New Hampshire has been notable for its Democracy, (so called,) for its devotion to the Constitution" and the "glorious Union," and slatterly it has tried its hand at making Pres-

dents, some account of its politics may be in place at this time. Fifty years ago, Jefferson's Administration my years ago, Jesterson's Administration was in power, and had become so much more popular and successful than was at first predicted. Many States that voted against him at his first election, became friends and supporters. In 1805, this State elected a Republican for overnor. For the eleven previous years, the indidate of the Federal party had been chosen. or three years, ending in 1815, which was uring the second war with England, the Fedalists were again in power. From 1816 to 627, inclusive, the Republicans succeeded. realists were again in power. From 1816 to 1827, inclusive, the Republicans succeeded. Then, in 1823, the Federalists, with many Republicans who were unwilling to renounce the Administration of John Q. Adams, gained the Administration of John Q. Adams, gained the Administration of John Q. Adams, gained the Recondency. In 1829, General Jackson having been chosen President by a large majority, the Sate wheeled into line, and became the firm Sate wheeled into line, and became the firm apporter of his, and has since supported all the Recondency of the Republicans succeeded. Tenure of Church Property—An important law on this subject has just passed the Legislature of New York, and been signed by the Governor of that State. The Albany Evenius Journal thus condenses its substance:

"It declares all future conveyances to Priests, Bishops, and other ecclesiastics, in their official character, or as corporations sole, void. It also declares void all future conveyances of lands declar

CALL FOR AID.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 9, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

Please to call the attention of the Anti-Sla

very friends in this State to this matter.
Respectfully, yours, A. L. Robinson. We hope the friends of Freedom in Indiana will take the hint, and send in their contribu tions to Mr. Robinson. Let all bear the bur den of each, when imposed in violation of jus-

one to pay the whole.-Ed, Era.

TO THE RADICAL POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS We are few-but we are not therefore to cease from our work. Work for a good cause, be that cause popular or unpopular, must I work to the end.

work to the end.

Our undertaking, as radical political Abollitionists, is to remove Slavery from the national Territories by means of our national political power, and to remove it from the States also, by power, and to remove it from the States also, by means of the same power, whenever the States themselves shall refuse to remove it. For the success of this undertaking we must depend, under God, upon ourselves. Of all the political parties, there is but one to give us countenance—and that one is, in point of numbers, quite insignificant.

The Whig and Democratic and Know Nothing parties are each made up of slaveholders.

ing parttes are each made up of slaveholders, as well as non-slaveholders; and hence, the condition of their continued existence is, that they shall not attack Slavery. Members there they shall not attack Slavery. Members there are, of each of these parties, who are opposed to Slavery. But for any one of these parties to assail Slavery, would be to dissolve itself. The Free Soil or Independent Democratic party is, we cheerfully admit, an Anti-Slavery party. Nevertheless, it denies the right of the Federal Government to touch Slavery in the Federal Government to touch Slavery in the States; and, sad to say, it admits the constitutional authority of every slaveholder to claim every State Government for its slave-catcher. The American Anti-Slavery Society, or Garrison party, like ourselves, labors, within the limits of moral suasion, to abolish Slavery; but, unlike ourselves, it employs no political power to this end. What is still worse, it seeks to senarate the free States from the slave States. to this end. What is still worse, it seeks to separate the free States from the slave States, and to leave the slave States, so far as concerns the political power of the free States, at perfect liberty to continue their oppression and torture of the black man. The Liberty party is the only political party in the land that insists on the right and duty to wield the political power of the nation for the overthrow of every part and parcel of American Slavery. That little party not only claims that there is no law for Slavery, and can be no law for that most sweeping of all piracies, but that the Federal Constitution demands the abolition of all American Slavery, State or National.

Circumstanced as we are, brethren, is it not

our duty to come together, for the purpose of enlightening each other's minds, and cheering each other's hearts, and strengthening each other's hands? We believe that it is, and there's hands? We believe that it is, and hence we take the liberty to propose that a Convention of the radical political Abolitionists of all parts of the country be held in Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of next

day, the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of next June.

We think it especially important, that the Convention be attended by all who are accustomed to lecture in behalf of our principles, and by all who are disposed to embark in such lecturing. The occasion will be a very favorable one for rendering themselves more able and more useful in this department of labor. Nearly twenty years ago, a Convention of Anti-Slavery Lecturers was held in the city of New York, with very good effect.

It is to be hoped that measures will be adopted at the proposed meeting for obtaining means

ed at the proposed meeting for obtaining means to sustain lecturers, and to extend the circula tion of periodicals devoted to our cause.

WILLIAM GOODELL GERRIT SMITH. W. E. WHITING.
JAMES MCCUNE SMITH. GEORGE WHIPPLE. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

April 4, 1855.

TENURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY-An impor

General Relus.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE. The steamer Washington, from Havre and

The weather continued fine. The health of the troops was improving.

The advanced batteries of the British were making considerable progress, according to information received from deserters.

The Emperor's death had not been promulgated in Sebastopol.

Projects for converting Sinope into a strong fort, and for erecting extensive land and sea fortifications at Sebastopol, were favored by the British Government.

Omer Pasha arrived at the Allied camp on the 12th. On the 13th, the Russians opened a

the 12th. On the 13th, the Russians opened a fire from the heights of Balaklava, and the English, assisted by Gen. Knoys, routed them. On the 17th, the Russians attacked the whole line of the Allies, and were driven back with

The alliance between Sardinia and the Porte was signed on the 15th of March.

Preparations continued to be made, at Constantinople, for the reception of Napoleon. In the mean time, he and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria on the 16th.

France agrees, says the London Morning Herald, to send fifty thousand additional troops to the Crimea, after the conference, provided England furnishes the means of conveyance.

On the night of the 15th, the French troops carried the line of ambuscades occupied by the Russians sharpshooters. At the same time, the Russians made a sortic, but were repulsed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Phinn moved to address the Queen, praying that in the peace negotiations exertions be made for the reconnegotiations exertions be made for the reconstruction of Poland. After considerable debate,

struction of Poland. After considerable debate, in which Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, on the ground of its creating further difficulties, it was withdrawn.

The Markets.—The cotton market firm and steady; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs are generally unchanged.

LATER.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, April 12th, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 31st ultimo, three days later than the advices per steamer Washington. Affairs in the Crimea were unchanged. Public attention was concentrated upon the proceedings of the Vienna Conference, which is represented to have met with great difficulty in the settlement of the third point, although the demands of the Allies had been much modera-

ted. The Russian Plenipotentiary had referred the matter to St. Petersburgh for the decision of the Czar.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, The French Minister of Foreign Allairs, Drouyn de l'Huys, has been to London to con-fer with the English Cabinet upon the moment-ous question involved in the third point. He left London in the night of the 30th, for Paris, where he was to remain two days, and then pro-ceed to Vienna. He was closeted with the leading Minister of Great Britain for three hours, and subsequently had a lengthened au-dience with the Queen. He will bear to Vien-na the irrevocable determination of the Allies

on the third point.

The Western Powers did not demand the demolition of Sebastopol, but the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea, offering in return to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had no power to act on this remitted matter, and sent it to St. Petersburgh, where it now rests. All the Pleni-potentiaries have sent to their Governments for

of the siege, no progress had been made, to justify a favorable hope. They were completely under the guns of the English fleet. Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces a steady fire, without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations, however, were going on.
The Russians continued to strengthen their
works recently thrown up in advance of Malakoff Tower. Efforts were making for their destruction, and nightly encounters took place between the French and the Russian riflemen. The latter were repeatedly dislodged, but again returned to their pits under cover of the Russian

batteries.

The Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal have acceded to the Western Alliance, and signed a treaty to this effect at Paris, on the 21st of March.

The difficulty between Austria and Prussia

is increasing.

From Spain, there is intelligence that Espartero has resisted the demand for a Democratic modification of the Constitution. The Ministry were gaining ground at Madrid.

Dates from Hong Kong, to the 15th of February and the statement of the constitution of the constituti

ary, report the insurgents as besieging Canton. They had taken Tiger Fort, and plundered the

They had taken Tiger Fort, and plundered the surrounding villages.

Shanghai dates, to the 6th of February, state that the French had again attacked the city, and were repulsed with loss by the insurgents.

Liverpool Markets, March 31.—Cotton: The market has been buoyant, and closes with an active demand, which is freely met by holders.

Breadstuffs: Prices have slightly declined, and the market is dull except for corn.

POLICE COURT, WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 12.—Before Morsell and Birch.—Frances Penny, a young colored girl, was sent to the workhouse for 30 days, for using the most shocking

and profane language.

But such language may be heard daily along

Southampton, with four days later European intoxicating drinks in the State of New York dates, arrived at New York at half past seven has been enacted and signed by the Governor. dates, arrived at New York at half past seven o'clock, on Wednesday evening, April 11th.

Odessa advices of the 24th of March state that the Russians, in despite of repeated attacks, maintain their position on Mount Seprouna, whence their guns play upon the French lines.

The weather continued fine. The health of Park, to proclaim to the world these awful contact the traces was improved.

great loss.

The alliance between Sardinia and the Porte avowed himself an Abolitionist, remarks:

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Promethe-

Messrs. Wells, Fargo, & Co., had resumed business, and Messrs. Page, Bacon, & Co.,

would resume on the 29th. HAVANA.—The steamer Isabel, Captain Rollins, arrived at. Charleston on the 13th, with dates from Havana to the 10th instant. A large number of persons were assassinate

during Holy Week. . The late manager of the Windward Railway and lawyer Sintra have been discharged, and advised to travel in Europe.

were attacked by the natives, and five of them of a Spanish province." killed, leaving but three survivors out of 550

fire on Saturday morning, April 14th. The were of very little value, and the total loss will probably not exceed \$20,000 or \$30,000.

SUICIDE.-Mr. Gillis, of Salem, late from California, shot himself dead on Thursday evening, April 12th, on the steps of a gentleman's residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was instructions. Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prússia to the Conference. fused to marry him, and very wisely, too, as

bed on Friday morning, April 13th. The cause was disease of the heart.

The New York Legislature adjourned sine die on the 14th instant.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Saturday mornng, April 14th, from San Juan, with \$170,900 a specie on freight.

The revolution in Central America is

The revolution in Central America is not suppressed. General Munos heads the revolutionary party, who expect shortly to be largely reinforced by Col. Walker's emigrants from California, 150 of whom sailed from San Francisco about the middle of March. Walker and a large number of followers were secretly preparing to follow in two ships already chartered for the purpose. It was expected that Munos would effect important changes in Central American affairs, especially in Nicaragua.

At San Francisco, there was but little improvement in the financial affairs. The miners were doing well, but very little gold was coming

orward, in consequence of the scarcity of coin.

The Kern river miners have been disappointed in their expectations, and they were return-ing, disgusted with the enterprise.

An invoice of cigars valued at \$80,000, smug-

led into San Francisco, had been seized.

Business generally at San Francisco was lan-ruid, and there was but little change in prices.

FROM MEXICO.—It is very hard to obtain any reliable accounts from this distracted country, but those brought by the British steamer hose by way of New Orleans, seem more like truth than any of the late reports. It appears

his duty, he will not be acceptable nor safe. fifty-four and a half carats, but the cutting will His soldiers may not dislike Mormon "institushine in May or June at the Universal Exhibi-

on a young New Englander, because he merely avowed himself an Abolitionist, remarks:

"If every Northern man, who dares to say in the South that he is a Free-Soiler, is to be mobbed and sold at auction, how long may it be before any Southerner, who shall presume, in reply to a question, to avow himself in the North a pro-slavery man, will probably be subjected to similar treatment?"

Until the North shall fall under the domination of a Despotism, which, like Slavery, roots out not only the law, but the very idea of Liberty.

From California.—The steamer Promethers on the street, for which service I receive \$3 per day. I have also in progress a lime kiln, which I turn my attention to when there is no other employment. This will hold about two-thousand bushels of lime. It is located on a hill, where I can readily quarry my stone and throw it into the kiln. The wood, for burning, is cut upon the ground. I expect to have splen-From California.—The steamer Prometheus arrived at New Orleans on the 13th instant, with San Francisco dates to the 24th ultimo. Business was very dull.

The recent rains had made some improvement at the mines, and the growing crops promise well.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo, & Co., had resumed the growing was to competent brick makers. There could be sold here, this summer, at least two millions of brick, at \$7 per thousand. As matters now look, before the summer is over, I shall be in possession of a house of my own. I repeat, there is no danger of locating in this section of the great and growing West, from the fact that

the great and growing West, from the fact that it is on the Kickapoo land, as there is no such difficulty arising as that on the Delaware lands, for the latter are subject to pre-emption." Hon. Mr. Benton.—This venerable and pa riotic gentleman has written an excellent and haracteristic letter to the editors of the Nation al Intelligencer, in which he reaffirms, upon am ple evidence, the convictions expressed by him at the close of the late Congress, to the effect that there is no cause of war among the Indians TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.—Letters from Sidney in our Territories, that the four regiments of state that a vessel, name unknown, has been soldiers to be raised should be mounted men wrecked in Hampton Shoals, and five hundred to be efficient in Indian warfare, and that they Chinese and a portion of the crew lost. Her are not designed for that service, but for the captain and eight men only were saved. These acquisition of Cuba, and the prosecution of demade for Cape Dennis in a boat, but on landing signs "of wider scope than the dismemberment

THE LATEST CUBAN "OUTRAGE!" A letter to the Charleston Courier, by the Isabel, states The Erie Railroad Depot was destroyed by that another American citizen, Charles A. Peck, dentist, at Trinidad de Cuba, was arrested on company lost fourteen cars, two of them full of the 8th, carried to Havana, and placed in the dry goods and other freight. The buildings barracks. Mr. Peck declares himself totally ignorant as to the nature of the offence charged against him. His wife and mother live in New aloof from the election. The Aid Emigrant

some three years, and who was the son of an exiled Cuban. Perhaps this connection has involved him in trouble. Mr. Peck himself was

for the Union and its echoes, the Cahawba ar rived at New York on the 16th instant, with Havana dates of the 11th, informing us that the city remained in a quiet state, but continfied and manned; and also stating that Dr.

Peck, who had been arrested in Puerto Principe, was released from prison, upon the secu-rity of a friend that he would remain in Havana until his case was decided. It is not to be wondered that the authorities of Cuba are vigilant to detect acts of insurrection and the plotters of treason; but the promptness with which reparation is made by them, where an instance of individual injury has occurred, should admonish us not to raise the hue and cry of outrage too soon, especially as it is quite possible for an American to sympathize with, and even commit, acts of transgression against

Cuba.—Since the date of our last issue, the party papers of the country have literally teemed with with rumors of wars. The Washngton Union has been constant and furious in its denunciations of Spain and of all who would not denounce that Government, while the National Intelligencer, and the many presses that practically acknowledge the weight of its influence, admitting the possibility of rash and wicked purposes on the part of the Adminis-Clyde at Havana on the 8th instant, in six days wicked purposes on the part of the Adminis-from Vera Cruz, with advices six days later than tration, have still shown with great ability the folly and absurdity of any hostile demonstrations on our part, upon the pretext of any ex-

The contract of the contract o

In Prople non't die, now are Grave Dies.

The Prople non't die, now are graved in the State of New York mass deen enacted and signed by the Governor. It is to take effect on the 4th of July next.

The cry is up that it will ruin thousands who are engaged in the business of grog-selling, and the Herald thinks rents will depreciate in consequence. A meeting has been called in the Herald thinks rents will depreciate in consequences of the law.

Serious France to Washington, under the French Republic, to hold real estate in New York city, as we recently passed by the Legislature, after a good deal of opposition. Mr. Poussin was once in the service of the United States as an engine of the service of the United States a

From the Baltimore American (Dem.) of April 12.
The Issue.—Commodore McCauley will immediately repair to Philadelphia, from which point, after hoisting his broad pennant on board the steamer San Jacinto, he will proceed to the Cuban waters. The ships assigned to his squadron and now subject to his orders, in addition to the flag-ship, are the steamer Princeton of ten guns of the largest calibre and range, the steamer Fulton of six Paixhan guns, the ship Jamestown of twenty guns, and the Cyane of twenty guns. Besides these, it is understood that the Saratory and even others will be assigned should the occasion require. We are satisfised that the instructions of President Pierce take decided ground; that they direct him and his officers to resist by force every attempt on the part of the armed vessels of any Power to overhaul American Ships upon the high seas.

From the Reltimore American (Dem.) of April 12.
The Issue.—Commodore McCauley will immediately repair to Philadelphia and of the State at large:

"They buy and sell property, own lumber years, (two of the most extensive if not the largest lumber merchants in the State are colored men,) and till the soil; there are mechanics, professional men, and artists, among them; they are developing not only their identity, but their equality, with the whites," &c.

We rejoice in these assurances of the success of the partial freedom enjoyed by the negro race in Pennsylvania, and sincerely hope that every man of them may continue true and steadfast in the judicious defence of their cause, until the justices shall be accorded to industry, intelligence, and wealth, that has been withheld from poverty and ignorance.

Cuba And The Kow Nothings.—Every reflecting man must long since have observed that we are fast approaching a most important crisis

From the New Orleans Delta. There could be no greater blessing for this nation than a vigorous war; it would be a heal-thy expansion of the luugs, a breath of pure air at last. * * * It is evident that the war elections henceforward. Everywhere the chance of its occurrence is discussed. Everywhere its possible results are investigated. Everywhere there is a stirring and a throbbing of the popular heart. Everywhere are longing eyes fixed upon the banners flaunting afar off. Everywhere the idea of a fight is entertained. Indeed, the nation is clearly in the condition of the Irishman, who stated that he was "blue-moulded for want of a beating." The time is at hand which will the mould be according to the condition of the results and the same and the same and the same are same as a same and the same are same as a same and the same are same as a same are same as a same THE KANSAS ELECTION FRAUD.—The Colum-

ia (Missouri) Journal, of the 5th of April, in an exultant article on the triumph of the pro-Slavery candidates in Kansas at the recent elections, gives the following despatch from Independence to its readers: "Several hundred returning emigrants from

"Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas, have just entered this city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence Brass Band. Immediately following the band was about 200 horsemen in regular order; following these were 150 wagons, carriages, &c. They report that not an Anti-Slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep! The Journal adds: "A citizen of Columbia who has just retur

ed from Kansas, informs us that very many of the Abolitionists skulked off, and did not attempt to vote. Governor Reeder, probably consider York. The New York Express says:

"We hear that Dr. Peck left this city, March 8th, for Trinidad, with a young Cuban, about 19 or 20 years old, who had been in his office some three years, and who was the son of an with Arkansas tooth-picks, six-shooters, and with Arkansas tooth-picks, six-shooters, and larger playthings of a similar character, and yet that they will not trifle with them—that they There are no favorable indications from St.

Petersburgh.

The Sebastopol special correspondence of the London Times describes the condition of the army as much improved. In the actual works of the side works are the close progression are not provided in the seminary, was found dead in her that they will not trifle with them—that they will not disregard the rights of others, and went to Cuba only for his health."

A Miss Jones, of South Carolina, a pupil in Troy Female Seminary, was found dead in her its echoes for a whole week; but, unfortunately for the Chicago and the Carolina and if necessary, regardless of tife and reckless of danger. Many of these that they will not trifle with them—that they will not trifle with the proposed and the proposed an

of life and reckless of danger. Many of those Anti-Slavery minions will probably seek associations more congenial to their tastes."

We are here informed by the organ of these protectors of the ballot-box," after its own fashion, all that the world have any need to know respecting the infamous manner in which the Kansas elections have been carried by organized bands of armed outlaws and bullies from Missouri. Governor Reeder is on his way to Washington, we are informed, and, unless he is either more or less than a man, we shall surely have from himself a truthful account of the ville doings of the creatures of Senator Atchison and his associates.

A GREEN OLD AGE.—The Union announces the death of Hugh Harris, a soldier of the Revolution, at Jonesboro', Tennessee, on the 13th of Ephrapy, at the age of one hundred and ten the "fanatics of the North" were endeavoring to make Kansas a free Territory, (which is true, also assumes that they would do it by unfair means, and avows "fighting the devil with fire" as the policy of the friends of Slavery; and it accordingly says:

Here we were under the belief that the factor was an there are a there were coverawed by the active more activated. And the Missourians disregarded the officers only interest, and wholly upon its own merits, as out that the Missourians disregarded the officers appointed by the Governor, invaded all the projection that the Missourians disregarded the officers only a pointed by the Governor, and elected substitutes from number. The reason of this is obvious, for the officers appointed by the latter were overnor were all sworn to reject just such illegal votes as those of the Missouri invaders, whereas the substitutes appointed by the latter were overnor were all sworn to reject just such illegal votes as those of the Missouri invaders, whereas the substitutes appointed by the latter were overnor were all sworn to reject just such illegal votes as those of the Missouri invaders, whereas the substitutes appointed by the fore the few of the same and t ued to be garrisoned by a strong force of vol- know respecting the infamous manner in which unteers and regular troops; and that all the the Kansas elections have been carried by orstations along the coast were also strongly fortiganized bands of armed outlaws and bullies from

as the policy of the friends of Slavery; and it accordingly says:

"Our minds are already made up as to the result of the election to-morrow in Kansas. The Pro-Slavery party will be triumphant, we presume, in nearly every precinct. Should the Pro-Slavery party fail in this contest, it will not be because Missouri has not done her duty to aid her friends in the Territory. For we judge it a safe calculation that two thousand squatters have passed over into the promised land from this State within the past four days, and taken claims, and become hour file residents. Many claims, and become bona fide residents. Many of them had claims prior to this time, and have only gone over to possess them; others will secure themselves like claims, and we trust will remain on them."

But they came back the next day, two hundred horsemen and one hundred and fifty wag-

COLORED PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA .- Fred erick Douglass' Paper, of a recent date, con-

the justice shall be accorded to industry, intel-

flecting man must long since have observed that we are fast approaching a most important crisis we are fast approaching a most important crisis in our relations with Cuba. The national insults and aggressions of Spain, frequently recurring and never fully atoned for—the restless character of American adventurers—the existence of ILLUSTRATED and each of the above Journals will be policy will be a strong element in our Federal elections henceforward. Everywhere the chance of its occurrence is discussed. Everywhere its affairs must soon, if not unravelled, in all probability, be cut by the sword of war.

The rapid increase of the North in federal numbers, the multiplication of Anti-Slavery

States and Territories, and the prospect of a cotinual agitation of the question of Slavery, renders the future acquisition of Cuba a most desirable, if not indispensable, measure for the protection of Southern interests. That its purchase or acquisition will be the great question in the Presidential campaign of 1856, we entertain no question, unless prevented by the gross incompetency and wretched mismanagement of the present Administration. The South ardently desires the acquisition, and already in more than one of the Northern States, the National. Democracy have boldly avowed their advocacy of the measure.—Rickmond Examiner.

Could we desire the perpetration of evil that good might proceed from it, we would not oppose the acquisition of Cuba-not for the reason above stated, but for the very opposite reason. Spain may quiet the apprehensions of the slave-owners of Cuba by assuring them that it is not her present purpose to compel emancipa-tion: but none who have studied her feelings tion; but none who have studied her feelings and tendencies can doubt that in the event of our conquest of that island, we shall conquer

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., under the direction of Rev. Josiah Brewer and Mrs. Emilia A. Brewer. The our conquest of that island, we shall conquer

14. For circulars, apply to Rev. Josiah Brewer. 433. almost twice as many free negroes as the United States now contain. It appears to us impossible that the Examiner can doubt the great probability of this result.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The modus operandi by which the recent outrage in Kansas Territory was effected is being gradually developed. Already we have indisputable evidence of the fraudulent character of the vote of the Missouri rraudulent character of the vote of the Missouri outlaws. The mystery has been how they managed to get their votes received by the election officers. Here we were under the belief that the latter were overawed by threats; but it turns out that the Missourians disregarded the collection of the Miss

14 - 5	BA	LT	IM	OR	E I	MAI	RK	ET.		
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NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 17, 1855. themselves free from all responsibility on this subject, and even lift up their voices in religious and other societies, to bewail the evil of intemperance!

We have frequently, of late years, heard of the profits of certain large hotels, amounting to fifty, or more, thousands of dollars per annum. Whenever an opportunity has occurred. 10.50 @10.75 6.50 @ 7.50 4.87 @ 5.12 2.55 @ 0.00 2.10 @ 0.00 00 @ 109 1.08 @ 1.10 0.00 @ 1.45 10.50 @11.00 0.00 @ 4.00 1.06 @ 1.12 16 @ 21 61@ 7 61@ 7 Bacon, Hams
Pork, Mess
Pork, Prime
Beef
Lard, in barrels
Lard, in kegs
Butter, Western
Butter, State
Cheese
Coffee, Rio
Coffee, Java
Wool, Unwashed
Wool, Pulled
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ID The above Journals are too well and favorably known to require the use of superlatives in their behalf. The Rural is the leading Journal of its class, having a far greater circulation than any other Agricultural or similar

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Ly Parentsers with please the careful to ask for Dr. Ale-Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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well-sweep; the little red school-house, with its talt
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the name of "Philip the name was et but so filled up and w make it out. The old tempt, said, briefly, "I if she knew anything with these two name comprehensible—some book—so I dropped passed the little room a bed-chamber, but fe prison, she ran in ar book, a little torn, at called the "Prisons pointed to the page.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

***EXCERTS FROM THE AMERICAN ORGAN.**

The American Organ, published in Washing the Legislature of the Legislature of the Legislature of the Legislature of the Construction of the Know Nothing Party.

Perhaps our readers may be edified by excerpts of the relation of the organization to Slavery.

NOT A BLACK SHEEP AMONG US.

From the American Organ, March 22, 1855.

As a party, we entertain no questions affecting the existence of Slavery, leaving those who differ on these matters, to settle them. But we must here be permitted to say, that we know of the Construy, the complexion of the Legislature from a conversative party would a call them. But we must here be permitted to say, that we know of the concretain party would settle them. But we must here be permitted to say, that we know of the other of the organization, precisely as the Wilson's election of the charge, that the flow of truth in the charge that the flow of the organization, precisely as the Wilson's election of the charge the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the charge that the flow of the charge that the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the co

THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY IN MASSACHU-SETTS NOT ADVERSE TO SLAVERY.

From the same, January 24.

We have seen no evidence to show that the "American party," as such, in Massachusetts, have any purposes adverse to Slavery, but we have evidence, of an entirely satisfactory character, that not only in Massachusetts, but elsewhere at the North, as well as at the West and South, the question of Slavery is to be ignored entirely.

The reader will please recollect that Senator Wilson in his letter said, the American party in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of Slavery among those it was formed to

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY NOT TO BE DIS CUSSED-SO ORDERS THE GRAND COUNCIL. From the same, February 13.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesteday copies from the Bangor (Maine) Whig and Courier, an article headed "Native Americanism, Anti-Slavery, and Temperance," in which the editor states, &c.

Then follow six resolutions, expressing Anti-Slavery purposes and Temperance advocacy.

The article copied by the Enquirer bears on its face indubitable proof of its falsehood, and that it is a trick, like many others, originating in the conclaves of our enemies, and published to make capital in the coming elections at the South. The proofs of its falsehood and deception are—lst, the editor states, "we hear" that the organization has thus resolved, and that "they intend to ask the co-operation," &c.; 2d, there is no authentication of the resolutions by the signatures of the presiding officers; 3d, such resolves would be in palpable violation of the unanimous decision of the Grand Council of the United States, at its late meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, "that the question of Slavery should not be discussed in our councils." Then follow six resolutions, expressing Anti

HOW NATIONALITY IS PRODUCED. From the same, February 7.

The tendency of our party is national, and we are rapidly approaching the point of thor-ough nationality. In Alabama, for example, our friends have probably a numerical prepon-derance of State Rights men—yet they all harderance of State Rights men—yet they all harmonize with other elements on the question of foreignism. In Massachusetts, a majority of our friends appear to be of the Free Soil school, yet they too harmonize with other elements on the doctrines of our party. The tendency of these associations naturally is, to soften the asperities of former political differences—to create a brotherhood—an approach to unity of sentiment, which will finally lead us all to stand upon the platform of the Constitution, pledged to preserve the Union! These results are not the work of a month, or

for by a majority of our party, it would not prove that Abolitionism or that secessionism is at the foundation of our organization, or that we, as a party, sympathize with either of these

SOILERS.
From the same, same date.

The election of Mr. Wilson proves nothing whatever, on the point of a connection or sympathy between Americanism and Abolitionism.

For years past, Massachusetts has been Abolitionized. The American party arose, and indicated the constitution of the American party arose, and indicated the constitution of the American party arose, and indicated the constitution of th

to as made manifest in their alliance with Sev-ard, Forney, and Pierce, in the late Senatorial election at Albany. The reading public have doubtless already seen the statement of Mr. Moses Eames, describing his reception at a State Council of our party, recently held at Sy-

racuse.

The anti-American presses have copied the statement, to show what they consider the harsh treatment of Mr. Eames, by our party. We copy it for a different purpose, to wit: to show how the "American party" in New York oust those who were members of the Legislature of New York, who voted for W. H. Seward, and who professed to be consuled. THE NORTH, EVEN MASSACHUSETTS, UNDER-

And, in this connection, let it not be forgotten that Mr. Wilson has distinctly stated, in a published letter, that the question of Slavery is not one, for the discussion or regulation of which, the American organization in Massachusetts was formed. That party, therefore, is in no wise responsible for his individual opinions, nor for his Senatorial action.

MOB VIOLENCE ADVOCATED. From the same, April 5.

From the same, April 5.

If, under such circumstances, the American Party had not only destroyed the ballot-boxes, but had pitched the whole gang of foreign ruffians into the Ohio river, who had prevented Americans from voting, and had resisted the public authorities, thus committing a double outrage upon American laws, the American Party would have done no more than the infamous conduct of such scoundrels merited. We do not advocate, nor would we encourage such summary punishment for such outrages; but, neverthelesss, we repeat, that when gangs of foreign rowdies deprive American-born citizens of their birthrights, by force and violence at the polls, there is no adequate punishment provided by the laws, and we would be slow to censure our people for taking the case into their own hands, and administering an adequate punishment. quate punishment.

[The Know Nothings since then have held

a public meeting in Cincinnati, and severely ondemned the proceedings justified by the Organ."]

WITHOUT SPOT OR BLEMISH-NEVER GUILTY OF A SENTIMENT ADVERSE TO SLAVERY. From the same, same date.

From the same, same date.

We have just received a letter from Kentucky, dated Stanford, March 22d, and written by R. Carson, Esq., from which we make the following extract:

"On last Saturday, it being the first day of our Circuit Court in this place, James Chrisman, our ex-Congressman, made a severe attack on the American Party, making them out as all Abolitionists in the North, and making you out as one also; and to prove it, he said his hegro, that waited on his room, was missing his negro, that waited on his room, was missing one day, and he asked him, on his return, where he had been, and he said he had been over to

we leave to Kentuckians.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, CHARACTERIZED. From the same, April 6. [Commenting on the trial of these gentlemen

now in progress.]

The Massachusetts rebels of 1776 took up

"It would seem, that the task of preparing both was submitted to a committee composed as follows: J. N. Reynolds, Hon. T. M. Woodas follows: J. N. Reynolds, Hon. T. M. Woodruff, M. D. Reese, E. Russell, R. A. Watkinson, Charles A. Whitney, James C. Forrister, James D. Oliver, John P. Hone, Stephen A. Pierce, Edwin J. Brown, W. J. A. Fuller, James Hillyer, John Vanderpool.

"This committee proposed the platform and principles above referred to; they were adopted by Council No. 12, of New York, published by its authority, and under the name of its Presi-

its authority, and under the name of its President, S. R. Kirby, and its Secretary, A. Blaisdail, with the declaration that it had been or

The first proof of the property of the proof which our party have not hitherto regarded in the selection of candidates, as forming a point of difference, men have been chosen for public station, whose private opinions are not in harmony with those of our Southern friends.

These results were unavoidable, and it could be produced in the support of the selection of nationalizing our party, could be produced in less than a single year?

We are assured by gendlemen of the highest intentilizense and character, that, even in Massacchusets, the former 'a hot bed?' of Molitionism, an obvious and extensive change has been verought by the "American party," and that theelers months will not roll round, before our party will be thoroughly nationalized. The views and opinions of her recently elected Senator, General Wilson, on the question of State Rights, and the power of Congress over Slavery in the States, are by far more national, more conservative, and less objectionable, than they had been represented.

From the same, March 21.

We doubt not that a number of the professed Know Nothings in Maine are like those of the same kidney who voted for Seward in New York, but it is not free that the American Party," at the North are, as a body, or to any considerable extent, pledged to war professed thouse the subject of discussion in files and the power of Congress the guestion of States, are by far more national, more conservative, and less objectionable, than they had been represented.

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THE ERA OF NATIONALITY—SLAVERY ACTIA-

Extract from a speech of R. T. Daniel, a distinguished member of the Richmond (Va.)
Bar, delivered at a public meeting, in Richmond, April 3d, and published in the American Organ, April 7th.

There is a revolution going on in this country, and he who could not see and feel it, could not feel the earthquake, if the world trembled under his feet. He hailed it as the dawn of a under his feet. He hailed it as the dawn of a reviving nationality almost extinct—a recombining of the scattered elements of Conservatism—and the knell of that demagogue-ery, whose whole function is the keeping of great men out of office, and the putting of little ones in. The condition of things when the new era began was alarming. The old issues, which made parties national, were dead. The currence receiver was estilled whether well or ill. rency question was settled, whether well or ill, it was no time to discuss. The tariff, modified by Mr. Walker's treasury orders, legalized un-der the auspices, he believed, of Mr. Hunter, was so protective, that the manufacturers them-selves cried out, *Enough l*. The lands had been selves cried out, Enough!. The lands had been given away, or were about to be, under the same auspices; and, in the absence of old causes of division, the country was fast settling down into the most deplorable of all conditions, that of mere geographical and sectional divisions—the fires of an unholy fanaticism.blazing on one side; on the other, a deep, silent, sullen,

brooding resentment.

Yet there were men laboring for selfish pur-Yet there were men laboring for selfish purposes to keep up the machinery of old, effete organizations, after their vitality had passed away. The new movement substitutes something higher and better. It aims to put down Slavery agitation. It aims to put power in this country where it ought to be, in the hands of wise, sound, national men; to restrain that of wise, sound, national men; to restrain that immense and growing evil, which should long ago have engaged the active interposition of the Government, which makes the New World a penal colony of the Old; settles on our public domain the refuse of foreign societies, the scum and off-scouring of European population, there to build up Free Soil communities, hostile to one day, and he asked him, on his return, where he had been, and he said he had been over to Georgetown, to a Masonic procession, and that they had the finest speech that ever was made; he asked him who made the speech for them negro masons, and he said, the editor of the affairs of this nation. This process is going on at the rate of hundreds of thousands a year. The Slavery representation in Congress is, or will soon be, a mere drop in the ocean. All this foreign emigration, being free labor, is deadly hostile to slave labor, and to the political influences of Slavery. The South may now make a stand. If she can enlist the free native labor of the Northagainstthe foreign immigrant element, she may check both in their assaults on the South. The new movement promises to do this. It will check the too easy communication of political privileges to this foreign and too frequently hostile element.

"The South and to her in sentiment, with the growing power to dominate and domineer in the affairs of this nation. This process is going on at the rate of hundreds of thousands a year. The Slavery representation in Congress is, or will soon be, a mere drop in the ocean. All this foreign emigration, being free labor, is deadly hostile to slave labor, and to the political influences of Slavery. The South may now make a stand. If she can enlist the free native lement, she may check both in their assaults on the South. The new movement promises to do this. It will check the too easy communication of political privileges to this foreign and too frequently hostile element.

"It she can entist the free Native Labor of the North against the Foreign in MMGGRANT ELEMENT, SHE MAY CHECK BOTH IN the South, alien to her in sentiment, with the

"IF SHE CAN ENLIST THE FREE NATIVE LABOR OF THE NORTH AGAINST THE FOREIGN IMMIGRANT ELEMENT, SHE MAY CHECK BOTH IN THEIR ASSAULTS ON THE SOUTH."

WI'll the Free Cail Pages in Mains and New Whites." The defence of the slaves, then, of a year!

Meanwhile, if in Massachusetts Free Soil

Meanwhile, if in Massachusetts Free Soil

Whether it is allowable, in Kentucky, to predicate a charge of such infamy, and to define the a majority of our party it would not for by a majority of our party it would not see the such that the state of the such that the state of the states, and to defence of the states, and to defence of the states, and to defence of the states, then, among others, is to be provided for. "Defence of the states, and against whom, and against whoth—if fence of the states, and against whom and against whoth—if fence of the states, and the states of the states of the states, and the states of the states of the states. The defence of the states, and the states of the states. The states of the states

the immigrant element," lay this to heart? To complete this view of Know Nothingism, we reprint the sayings of Ex-Governor Smith. who hates "free niggers" in Virginia as much as some Free Soil papers hate "paddies" in New Hampshire :
"I will never interfere with foreigners now

The election of Mr. Wilson proves nothing whatever, on the point of a connection or sympathy between Americanism and Abolitionism.

For years past, Massachusetts has been Abolitionized. The American party arose, and increased in strength, gathering into its ranks men of all political parties. Our party is formed for the avowed purposes of overthrowing foreignism, Romanism, and Demagoguism. The question of Slavery is not a subject of discreption in our party. We are neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery, as a party. All classes of politicians unite with us, for the legitimate purposes of our association, as above named, and each individual entertains his own private popinions on all questions of our party.

NEW YORK KNOW NOTHINGISM PURGED. From the same, February 21.

As to New York, we have the most abundant proofs that our party there is already purged of the boyus class, and of those whose treason was made manifest in their alliance with Science. It was a party and the constitutionality of which their own judges, Slovy, Shaw, Curtis, and Sprague, have affirmed. A wide difference, indeed, between the rebels of 1875 take up arms to subsert a law which their own statesmen, Ames, Dexter, and whether own judges, Slovy, Shaw, Curtis, and Sprague, have affirmed. A wide difference, indeed, between the rebels of 1875 take up arms to subsert a law which their own statesmen, Ames, Dexter, and whether own judges, Slovy, Shaw, Curtis, and Sprague, have affirmed. A wide difference, indeed, between the rebels of 1875 take up arms to subsert a law which their own statesmen, Ames, Dexter, and law constitutionality of which their own judges, Slovy, Slovy, and the constitutionality of which their own judges, Slovy, The Note North. At the South, it is a political question of high importance. The North has fifty-five more Representatives to insult the memories of James Otis, and Josiah Quincy, and Elbridge Gerry, and the Adamses, and their comparties, by a contrast even with the worth has fifty-five more Representatives to insult

GIDDINGS ON THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, has addressed a letter to his constituents, which is principally occupied with a discussion of the Slavery question, but at the close of his letter the writer gives his views upon the subject of Know Nothingism. He says that he at first regarded it as a screen—a dark wall—behind which members of old political organizations could escape unseen from party shackles, and take a new position according to the dictates of judgment and conscience. With this belief, he treated it with forbearance.

But, he says, it has now become evident that

THE NORTH, EVEN MASSACHUSETTS, UNDERGOING PURGATION.

From the same, same date.

Our party at the North is rapidly becoming a national party in all its views and action; is a scheme to prepare the People for the third degree—which is Cotton and Pro-Slavery through and through, a degree designedly withheld from Cleveland and Cincinnati—until after the Spring elections. Indeed, it is an echo of the sentiments of George Law. Boldly, it proclaims the doctrines avowed at Baltimore, which our party have not hitherto regarded in the selection of candidates, as forming a point of difference, men have been chosen for public station, whose private opinions are not in harmony with those of our Southern friends.

Would be adopted by every Council in the States. "The whole thing, with George Law's letter, is a scheme to prepare the People for the third degree—which is Cotton and Pro-Slavery. This effort appears to him like the last resort of servility in the free States. "It must and will be promptly met. It will be ferreted out, driven from its hiding places, and exposed to the contempt and detestation of mankind. I would not apply these remarks to the friends of Freedom, who from honest motives united with the society alluded to, and who maintain their love of liberty, their hatred of ont believe they can be led captive by the artifices now exerted to convert them to the support

To the Friends of American Liberty:

(2.) "To establish justice." If the Constitution was ordained to overthrow and prevent Slavery, which is the climax and perfection of injustice. "Justice "is "equity, agreeableness to right." It "consists in giving to every one what is his due. Injustice is "injustice, wrong, any violation of another's rights." All men know, intuitively, that slavery is injustice, and that "to establish justice" in this country, would be to suppress Slavery. All men know, therefore, intuitively, that if the Constitution was "ordained" to "establish justice," in this country, would be to abolish Slavery; and that, vice versal, if the Constitution was not "ordained" to abolish Slavery; and that, vice versal, if the Constitution was not "ordained" to abolish Slavery; it was not "ordained" to "establish justice." The proposition is too self-evident to admit of argument. It can only be plainly stated, and addressed to men's consciences; and if they are honest, and true to their own convictions, they will ackowledge its claims. Whether we go by the rule of "strict construction," (the meaning of the words,) or the rule of the Supreme Court, that "the intensal tion must be collected from the words," or whether we go by the declared "spirit and intent" of the Preamble, it all comes to the same shing, and affirms the-power of the Constitution, "ordained for the United States of the rule of the Preamble, it all comes to the same thing, and affirms the-power of the Constitution, "ordained for the United States of the rule of the Preamble, it all comes to the same thing, and affirms the-power of the Constitution, "ordained for the United States of the rule of the Preamble, it all comes to the same thing, and affirms the-power of the Constitution, "ordained for the United States of the rule of the Preamble, it all comes to the same thing, and affirms the-power of the Constitution, "ordained for the United States of the rule of the Preamble, it all comes to the same thing, and affirms the-power of the Cons

that renders "domestic tranquility impossi-ble! The statesman, the poet, or the jurist, who would picture or define a state of society from which "domestic tranquility" was totally banished, would have to define or describe Slavery. "The whole commerce between mas-ter and slave," said Jefferson, "is a perpetual ter and slave," said Jefferson, "is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other." "Domestic tranquillity!" Where? On the plantation, under the crack of the driver's whip? Where? In the master's bed-chamber, with his pistols under his pillow? Where? In which his pisions that his pinow? Where? In the streets, promenaded by the nightly patrol? Where? At the domestic fireside, and in the bosom of matronly beauty? "We, Southern ladies," said a sister of James Madison to the late Rev. George Bowne, "are dignified with the title of wives, but we are only mistresses of the title of wives, but we are only mistresses of seraglios." "Domestic tranquillity!" Where? At the auction-block, where the screaming child is torn from its frantic mother, and the despairing husband from his fainting wife? "Domestic tranquillity!" Where the institution of marriage and the family relation are blotted out, or are left without any legal sanctity or protection? How can the Constitution "insure domestic tranquillity" without suppressing Slavery? How, without restoring and protecting the domestic relations? Have God and Nature made "domestic tranquillity" possible without these? No! And consequently they have not made it possible for a Government that does not suppress Slavery, to "insure domestic trannot suppress Slavery, to "insure domestic tranquillity," nor for a Constitution to confer the power of doing the latter, without conferring the power of doing the former. "Strict construction,"—the meaning of the words—the intention, as gathered from the words—the "spirit," scope, and power, of the paragraph,

are all at one, here.
(4.) "Provide for the common defence.

injuries?
But leaving this, how shall the "common defence" of the country—the white people, the slaveholders themselves—be provided for, without providing for the extinction of Slavery? Two incidents of our history may instruct us: Nat Turner's Southampton insurrection in 1831, and President Madison's Gilpin-like flight to Bladensburg at the approach of a British detachment, with the burning of the Capitol, in 1813. A servile war, a foreign invasion, or both combined, may leave the na-tion defenceless, without the abolition of Sla-very. John Quincy Adams clearly proved "the war power of Congress to abolish Slavery."
By the same principle, Congress may prevent war, or may prepare for it, by abolishing Slavery beforehand. Our weakness at that point s coming to be felt and perceived. Our diplo macy with England, since the British abolition of Slavery in the West Indies, has put on a subdued tone. A nation that permits Slavery as always in a state of civil war; and though or years that war may be prosecuted only on one side, it is liable at any moment to put on new forms. A population of slaves is a population of natural enemies. "And with what execration," said Jefferson, "should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into depots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the amor patrix of the other." "Ind and the amor patrix of the other." "Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever." "The Almighty has no attributes which can take sides with us in such a con-

The "execration" of Jefferson rests on the The "execration" of Jefferson rests on the Federal Constitution, if it ought to be construed as "permitting" Slavery; and the same construction of it enlists the Federal Government in a war against Liberty, and against every "attribute of the Almighty!" Can such a construction of it be a prudent one? Neither the letter nor the spirit of the Constitution, nor the rule of the Supreme Court require or althe rule of the Supreme Court, require or al-low any such construction of it. The power to "provide for the common defence" is the power to "declare war and make peace"—to make peace with the three millions of natural enemies in our midst, with whom we have so

enemies in our midst, with whom we have so long been at war. The Federal Government cannot provide for the general defence without providing for the abolition of Slavery.

(5.) "To promote the general welfare." This is another declared object of the Constitution, which cannot be attained without the abolition of Slavery, which notoriously and in various group obstructs the "general welfare." It entered

And, besides this, the impossibility of "securing the blessings of Liberty" to any portion of the people, so long as Slavery is tolerated and protected, is coming to be extensively understood. Already the same Federal enactments that protect Slavery, remove from every man the defences of personal liberty, and subject to persecution those who practice Christ's religion, by showing mercy to the poor." Leading statesmen, civilians, and literary gentlemen of the South, Governor McDuffie, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Mr. Pickens, John C. Calhoun, Mr. Hammond, Professor Dew, and others, have taught distinctly that the laboring population of any country, "bleached or unbleached," are "a dangerous element of the body politic;" that they cannot permanently known as a literary lecturer, preached an able

bleached," are "a dangerous element of the body politic;" that they cannot permanently participate in political affairs; that the "whole Confederacy" will come to adopt Slavery; that "the capitalist will own the laborer;" that chattel Slavery is only "one modification of the universal condition of laborers;" that "the South has less trouble with her slaves than the North with her fear laborers."

PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF

not only restore slaves to those claiming to own them, but that he himself held slaves. Vide Janney's Life of Penn, 8vo, p. 421, as follows: "In a letter to James Harrison, under date "In a letter to be some the same of the same in the case of Clubs.

The copies, one yearly and 25 cents on each semi-yearly all requisites; a man of recommended great skill, let him have what help he can, not less than two or three at any time; he will cast than two or three at any time; he will cast than two proper posture. He has his passage in the case of Clubs.

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month in the year to himself, not hindering my business; and he is train up two men and a boy in the art. It were better they were blacks, for then a man has them while they live.' Again he writes, under date, 4th of 10th month, '85: 'The blacks of Capt. Allen I have as good as bought, so part not with them without my order.'
"From these passages we may conclude that, like many others of the colonists, he fell into
PARATUS.

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J. E. MUNSON, Paris, Oncida co., N. Y.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS. the practice of holding slaves. This was within a year after his return to England, from his first visit to Pennsylvania, at which time the subject had not claimed sufficient attention for the moral and social bearings of the system to be fully understood. More whose above the system to be Philosophy and Mathematics. Union College N. V.

General Wilson delivered an Anti-Slavery lecture recently in this town, which has since been repeated in Boston. His subject was, "Anti-Slavery in 1835 and Anti-Slavery in 1855, contrasted." He traced the progress of the Anti-Slavery movement, from the proscrip-tive martyr age of 1835 to the present time, when it "has attained the zenith of its power, become master of America, controls majorities become master of America, controls majorities in all the Northern States, and looks down on the wreck of political parties at its feet." Opposition to it had killed both the Whig and Democratic parties. The movement had now a new danger to encounter, from an attempt to construct a new party, which should take the control of the General Government—alluding here to the Know Nothings. If, said he, they seek to repress the Anti-Slavery sentiment, if they do not allow it its full expression and legitimate influence, they will perish, like the Whigs and Democrats. The moment that

exclude all persons born abroad from the right of suffrage and from office, and many members of that body, who regard that proposition with great disfavor, do not not dare to vote against it, such were their Native American profession.

A committee of that body has recently visited the Catholic schools, and conducted themselves in the most boorish and indelicate manner. Meanwhile the more sensible people began to think that this crusade has gone quite far enough. The old body guard of the Aut Slavery more ment are ouside of the Order; the most influential and active Free-Soilers are hostile to it; the pulpit has taken up the question. Rev. Thomselves the widows of Revolutionary Solders, with Pensions to the widows of Revolutionary Solders,

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THE OHIO COLUMBIAN. A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. E. S. HAMLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Editors.

har as civil government and lass are concerned, severy sman, however saided his position in society, however while heart, in precisely in the predictioned of the county of the profitted hard in the county of the position that Governor McDuffie and his associates assigned to the said to the said of the said of the state.

WILLIAM PERN ON THE SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

We find the following article in several of our exchange papers:

"A curious document has been recently brought to light by C. L. Ward, Esq., of Townards, Pennsylvania, by which it is shown that William Penn, the Quaker, did not believe in harboring and keeping runaway slaves, when their masters demanded them. The document referred to is said to have been accidentally discovered in one of the public offices of Pennsylvania, containing the early archives of the State. It was marked on the otuside, 'Win. Penn. to the Susquehanna Indians,' and is as follows:

"'My Good Friends: The people of New York having again wrote earnestly to me about those prisoners taken by you, especially yewoman and ye boy, saying that they being very good friends and neighbors, and all under the mans King, I must therefore desire you to deliver the said woman and boy to the bearer hereof, \$\frac{8}{1}\times which is a stociate when the said woman and by to the bearer hereof, \$\frac{8}{1}\times which is a stociate when the said woman and by to the bearer hereof, \$\frac{8}{1}\times when the profit is the said woman and by to the bearer hereof, \$\frac{8}{1}\times which is not so great as our brethren of the presape appear to imagine it. The attainment to sound yiews of human right, as well as of other subjects, was a thing of progressive steps with the early Friends, and when are gorden to the state.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

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subject had not claimed sufficient attention for the moral and social bearings of the system to be fully understood. Men whose characters were otherwise irreproachable, were induced, by the habits of thought then prevailing, and by the supposed convenience of slave labor, to purchase the African captives brought to their shores; thus entailing upon the descendants of the colored race a degrading bondage, and inflicting upon the country a severe injury, from which it has never yet recovered.

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DORCHESTER, MASS., April, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

General Wilson delivered an Anti-Slavery lecture recently in this town, which has since

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more of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of actinomicous and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the intert and obnozious qualities, by the effects should prove as they have proved, more pure ty remedial, and the Pills a more powerful anticlose to disease, than any other medicine known to the world.

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LAND WARRANTS OBTAINED. HOMAS C. CONNOLLY (who has permission to re-fer to the editor of the National Era), prepares paper and prosecutes claims for Bounty Lund Warrants. Washington, D. C. 429

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dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

419

30 Bond st., New York City.

N. B. A small pamphlet, containing fuller particulars, sent (post paid) on application.

sent (post paid) on application.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic er Nerveus Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or

A stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearthurn, Disgust for Food, Fullness
or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webe before the sight, Fever and dull pain in
the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of
the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, cheet,
limbs, &c., Sudden flushess of heat, Burning in the fiesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depres-sion of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Stere, Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Sters, 120 Arch street Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.

Possessing creat virtues in the rectification of diseases. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the disease organs, they are withal safe, certain, and

More Home Testimony.

pleasant.

More Home Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, March I, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely oured me. I am now entirely free from pain and sche of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Eitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, John R. Cory, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the greatest benefit from its use are not provided in the Union.

Yours, truly, Wk. Hugers,
Dr. C. M. Jackson.

These Bitters are entirely vagatable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, sale, certain, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—staw

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

I AVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstonee, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nins out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or teach as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good ressons for trying them:

First. With fisir use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try lit. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly

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